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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEKS DAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.35	5.45
Yamati ...Dep.	6.49	—	9.20	10.07	12.07	1.22	—	—	4.44	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	—	9.30	10.19	12.19	1.34	—	—	4.56	6.03
Taipei ...Dep.	7.15	—	9.45	10.35	12.35	1.47	—	—	5.07	6.15
Taipei Market Dep.	7.20	—	9.50	10.40	12.40	1.51	—	—	5.11	6.19
Shatin ...Dep.	7.30	—	10.05	10.46	12.46	2.01	—	—	5.21	6.30
Shatin ...Dep.	7.35	—	10.10	10.51	12.51	2.06	3.14	—	5.26	6.36
Shatin ...Dep.	7.41	8.45	10.16	10.57	12.57	2.12	3.20	3.40	5.32	6.41
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.50	5.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	3.20	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.34	11.09	11.37	9.08	4.41	5.49	6.24	6.48
Shatin ...Dep.	7.35	8.19	10.41	—	11.44	9.08	4.48	5.58	—	6.53
Fanning ...Dep.	7.50	8.16	10.46	—	11.48	9.10	4.52	6.00	—	—
Taipei Market Dep.	7.40	8.26	10.56	—	12.00	9.21	5.02	6.10	—	—
Taipei ...Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.00	—	12.05	9.26	5.07	6.15	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.18	—	12.19	9.39	5.30	6.28	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.01	8.46	11.25	—	12.31	9.51	5.32	6.40	—	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.17	9.04	11.31	11.48	12.37	9.57	5.38	6.46	7.04	7.29

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.35	5.45
Yamati ...Dep.	6.49	—	9.20	10.07	12.07	1.22	—	—	4.44	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	—	9.30	10.19	12.19	1.34	—	—	4.56	6.03
Taipei ...Dep.	7.15	—	9.45	10.35	12.35	1.47	—	—	5.07	6.15
Taipei Market Dep.	7.20	—	9.50	10.40	12.40	1.51	—	—	5.11	6.19
Shatin ...Dep.	7.30	—	10.05	10.46	12.46	2.01	—	—	5.21	6.30
Shatin ...Dep.	7.35	—	10.10	10.51	12.51	2.06	3.14	—	5.26	6.36
Shatin ...Dep.	7.41	8.45	10.16	10.57	12.57	2.12	3.20	3.40	5.32	6.41
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.50	5.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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EXTERRITORIALITY IN MANCHURIA.

PROPOSAL TO BEGIN ABOLITION BY STAGES.

[By D. MINORU MATSU, IN THE "DIPLOMATIC REVIEW."]

During my short stay in Manchuria and Northern China, I noticed that the Chinese, official and private, are anxious to have Consular Courts abolished. Their zeal has, perhaps, arisen from their nationalist awakening. They know that they are behind other nations in this respect, and that they have been subject to Consular Courts for 80 years. Before the Sino-Japanese war, Japan was not granted exterritoriality in China. Japan opened her doors to international relations several decades after China did and was embarrassed by unequal rights till 1898. Japan recovered her national rights in that year, but exterritoriality is still in force on the continent. An international commission in Peking set about its abolition in January last year, but without avail. Turkey, Siam, Syria and some other nations of Asia succeeded in removing exterritoriality and unequal treaties, but China has dropped behind. Naturally the sense of disgrace roused the Chinese to action.

Start With Manchuria.

The Sino-Japanese negotiations in Peking for the revision of the treaty of commerce stimulated the ardor of the Chinese in the Three Eastern Provinces, at which the representatives of the party arranged that the elimination of exterritoriality or Consular Courts should form a subject of discussion, but uniform abolition throughout China is impracticable in view of ceaseless disturbance. Hence a plan for the Three Eastern Provinces first was proposed. Such a process has a precedent in Siam, from which France, Denmark and Italy withdrew their Consular Courts, except in some localities or provinces.

What struck me most in the earnestness in Manchuria, for the improvement of Law Courts and prison houses, their object being the successful abolition of exterritoriality.

For all my scanty knowledge of law, I visited local and high Law Courts and ascertained that China had attained fair progress in this field. Referring to released culprits, such as care for released culprits, women in shameful occupations and orphans, the provisions are not sufficient, but they were well looked after. This is a promising feature for China, though she wants technical advice. Let the Mukden authorities be observant of good faith, whole hearted, and loyal to their duties and the elimination of exterritoriality is hopeful. What ever the reason for foreign management of judicial affairs may be, exterritoriality is unjustifiable. It is a disgrace to China and interferes with her sovereign power. The system went beyond its proper limits, because the Powers grasped police power and they wrongly used exterritoriality to exempt their nationals from tax duties.

Gradual Change.

Turkey, Siam, Syria, Palestine and some other nations have recovered their judicial rights by gradual processes. China made a treaty with Bolivia in 1919, by which Bolivia is refused exterritoriality. Persia, Germany, Australia and

Russia also relinquished their Consular Courts in China by treaties. This is an example that other nations should magnanimously accept. I firmly believe that my compatriots who underwent bitter experiences themselves are morally bound to assist our neighbours in their movement.

In appearance, methods of abolishing exterritoriality are simple enough, but in reality this is not so, because mixed residence is incidental to abolition, and foreigners will then be permitted to manage enterprises wherever they like. On the conclusion of 1898 treaties, Japan did away with exterritoriality and permitted foreigners to mingle with her subject. At that time conservatives were apprehensive of danger to independence consequent upon growing numbers of foreigners, but this proved a groundless fear. Such a contention will also be the case in China when she grants foreign nations mixed residence.

The removal of Consular Courts implies the restoration of juridical rights China, and she is free to appoint whoever may be properly qualified as judges, but the system must be completed by steady and gradual process. Now the question is how to reform and operate the judicial system. If it becomes satisfactory to assure the safety of foreign residents in the Three Eastern Provinces, a way will be prepared for the complete abolition of exterritoriality all over China. As an amateur, I am of opinion that the juridical system of the Three Eastern Provinces requires considerable alterations. The status of the judiciary must be made secure, and Civil Courts will have to be made distinct from Courts Martial. These are a few instances.

Guarantees.

For these reasons foreign nations must have some guarantees for their safety on certain conditions. Great Britain acceded to elimination of exterritoriality in Siam on the understanding that the Law Courts of that nation should employ British judges. Japan and the United States complied with Siam's request on condition that suits should be transferred to their Consuls when they thought that examination was not satisfactory. Turkey abolished the capitulations in exchange for the employment of foreign legal advisers, who should not be empowered to meddle in the duties of the Turkish judiciary but are given authority to inspect the operation of the juridical system, to give advice to the Ministry of Justice and to present themselves at meetings of Legislative Commissions. The Chinese may be averse from such processes, yet these are necessary formalities for the gradual reform of their judicial system, and they had better follow suit.

The abolition of exterritoriality in the Three Eastern Provinces in the first step, the final object being all China. The Chinese may realize after deliberate consideration that gradual evolution of their plan. Anxious as I am to see speedy removal prove advantageous to the Three Eastern Provinces, yet gradual processes appear to be a necessity beyond control.—Japan Advertiser.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

H.K. Art Club Exhibition, Pedder Building (4th Floor), 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Football: University v. Ling Nam University, H.K. University Ground, 3 p.m.
Garrison Football League: H.Q. v. K.O.S.B. v. H.Q. 1 K.O.S.B.; 15th H. B.Y. R.A. v. B. Coy. K.O.S.B., Soekunpo, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m. and Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30-6.30 p.m.
Hockey: K.O.S.B. 2nd XI. v. Y.M.C.A., King's Park, 5 p.m.
After dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
Debate at European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, 9 p.m.
H.K. Philharmonic Society present "Merric England," Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."
World Theatre: "Beware of Widows."
Star Theatre: "It's The Old Army Game."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Australia, etc. (Ati Maru); Europe via Negapatam, letters only (Atenor).

Friday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30-6.30 p.m.
Hockey: Club "A" v. K.O.S.B., King's Park, 5 p.m.; University "B" v. Y.M.C.A., "A."
H.K. Automobile Association Dinner-Dance, Hong Kong Hotel, 8 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club Whist Drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.45 p.m.
H.K. Philharmonic Society present "Merric England," Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."
World Theatre: "Beware of Widows."
Star Theatre: "It's the Old Army Game."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Hakozaki Maru). Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Change), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Bankruptcy Court, 10.30 a.m.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning; Fanning Hunt; Meet Sheung Shui Police Station, 2.45 p.m.
Yachting: Challenge Cups race for racing yachts.
Law Bowls: Official closing and distribution of prizes, Taikeo Bowling Green Club, 3 p.m.
Cricket League: Division I: Chinese R.C. v. C.S.C.C.; University v. R.G.A.; I.R.C. "B" v. Craighower C.C.; Kowloon C.C. v. C.S.C.C. 2nd XI v. University 2nd XI; H.K. Electric Co. v. Kowloon C.C. 2nd XI; Police R.C. v. Royal Navy.
Friendly Cricket: H.K.C.C. match.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30-6.30 p.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
H.K. Philharmonic Society present their final performance of "Merric England," Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."
World Theatre: "Beware of Widows."
Star Theatre: "It's the Old Army Game."
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Sunday.

4th Sunday in Advent.
Golf: Bogey Pool Fanning; Final of Royal H.K. Golf Club Championship; 1st Round of Hong Foursomes, Kowloon Golf Club, Fanning Hunt, Drag Hunt, meet at Lokmatan, 10.30 a.m.
Theosophical Society Lecture, Lane Crawford's Restaurant, 6 p.m.
"Cheer O" Y.M.C.A.—Men's Meeting, 7.45 p.m.
After dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, papers (Ati Maru).
Monday.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning; Yachting: Ladies' 4th Championship Race.

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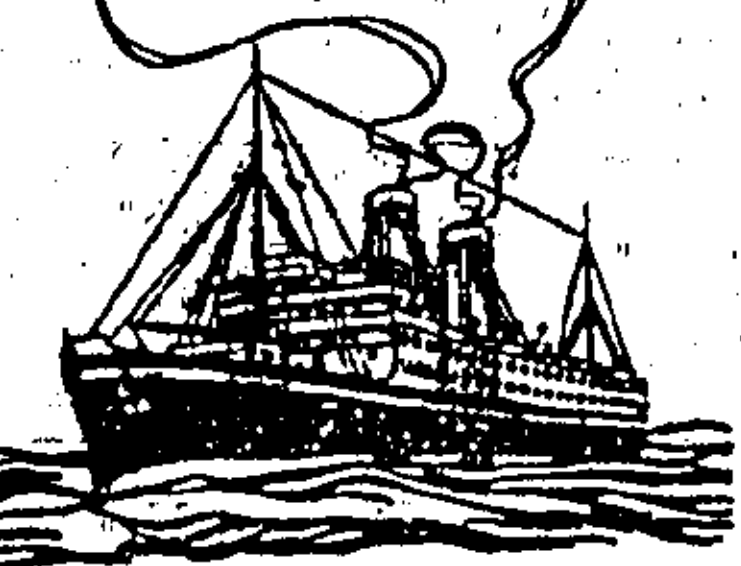
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HOW DID THE FIRST MAN ARRIVE ON EARTH?

PROBLEMS IN PEDIGREE FOR THE SCIENTIST.

THE LINE BETWEEN APE AND HUMAN.

[By PROFESSOR SIR ARTHUR KEITH.]

Every season, sometimes often, women find themselves in a serious quandary. Must last season's hat be scrapped? Or is it possible, by judicious concessions to fashion, to make it continue in service?

Modern clergymen, it seems to me, have a face a situation of a somewhat like kind. Must the account of man's first appearance given in Genesis be scrapped? Or is it possible, by judicious trimming, to make the old account fit within the new scheme of knowledge?

Clergymen are now free to choose; the recent letters exchanged between the Bishop of Birmingham and the Archbishop of Canterbury leave them an open course; they may treat Genesis as an allegory or replace it altogether by Darwin's account of man's first appearance. Either course is now orthodox.

Why is it that medical men, particularly those who are responsible for laying their profession upon a solid basis of fact, no longer temporise with Genesis, but have scrapped this book, even as an allegory? It is because it cannot be made to agree in any way with the great and growing fund of knowledge which has been collected concerning the behaviour of man's body and mind, in health and in disease.

The pioneer in medicine has tended to regard the doctrine of evolution as a matter of merely theoretical interest. He finds it to be just as necessary for him to postulate that the human body has been evolved as it is for the navigator to believe that the earth is round. How could any modern teacher of medical students assure his class, even in allegory, that the first woman was a modified rib?

A New Discovery.

Let me cite a recent incident to illustrate the manner in which the truth of man's evolution comes to light. My friend, Dr. Adolph Schultz, of Johns Hopkins Medical College, Baltimore, has discovered a new and peculiar structure in man's body, to which he was guided in this way. Lemurs, which are the lowest of primates, have a little brush of bristles planted amongst the hair of the wrist, just above the palm; these little wrist-brushes are richly supplied by nerves and are sensitive to the slightest contact with leaf or twig. Monkeys and higher primates were supposed to be devoid of them—a fact which puzzled Dr. Schultz.

In looking into the matter he found that the lowest of monkeys have still a vestige of the wrist-brush, that it is present up almost to the time of birth in higher monkeys, and that a clear rudiment of it can be seen on the wrist of the human embryo—a rudiment which has but a brief and passing existence.

Every medical student is familiar with dozens of instances of a like kind, such as the temporary presence of a true tail, the unmistakable appearance of gill formations in the neck, and a reptilian stage in the evolution of the roof of the mouth. These may be said to be points of mere theoretical or historical interest regarding man's body, but when we find the same student studying the structure and action of the anthropoid brain, investigating the reactions of the anthropoid body to disease and then applying the results of his enquiries to the successful relief of human sufferings, we must recognise that the doctrine of evolution, from being a matter of theory, has become an essential guide to practice.

It was no idle whimsical mood which led medical men to turn away from the biblical account of man's origin and to accept that of Darwin; real progress was impossible until the change was made. The biblical account of man's origin has the brevity, simplicity and force of dramatic narrative. On a given day and at a certain place Man made His First Appearance; he rose from the dust, erect and perfect in all his faculties. What have we Darwinists to offer in exchange for this picture? The evolutionary narrative, even when it is complete—which it is far from being as yet—promises to be a story of the most humdrum, matter-of-fact kind.

Our difficulty is going to concern the point at which the anthropoid story ends and that of man begins. This difficulty ever besets the path of the students of evolution.

Our Changing Tongue.
In what century did the tongue of our Saxon ancestors change into the English of to-day? Was it when the translators of the Bible finished their task at Westminster under James the First? Or was it in Chaucer's time or still earlier? Students of our tongue recognise that no definite point can be fixed to mark the beginning of modern English; our tongue has gone on changing, and evolving from century to century, and will go on.

Those of us who are seeking to trace man's history into a distant past, are encompassed by the perplexities of transition. We can trace all the changes which transform the human embryo into a human fetus, and the fetus into a full-time fruit, but so imperceptibly does the one stage glide into another, that we cannot draw a definite line to mark the end of one stage and the beginning of another. We find it equally difficult to tell the exact point at which boyhood passes into manhood and girlhood into womanhood. At what point in the journey of life does old age set in?

In unravelling man's pedigree we meet with exactly the same kind of difficulty. All that we have discovered so far concerning man's early ancestry leads us to believe that the transition from ape to man has been a very gradual process. As our knowledge of man's past increases the question is certain to arise: where shall we draw the line which marks the last appearance of the ape and the first appearance of man?

Indeed that problem has already arisen. Ever since Dr. Dubois discovered the fossil remains of Pithecanthropus in Java experts have debated, often with heat, whether that being should be regarded as an ape-like man or a man-like ape. The best opinion to-day places him on the very lowest rung of the human ladder.

Twigs From the Tree.

Even that big-brained inhabitant of ancient Europe, Neanderthal Man, has been excluded from the human family by some anatomists. Sir Arthur Smith Woodward has emphasised the strange attributes of Pliocene Man by giving him a distinctive name—*Eoanthropus*.

These three widely differing forms of early humanity represent twigs broken from the branching fossil tree of man's ascent. What of the mighty ramifications of this fossil tree which still lie buried in the more recent geological strata of the earth? They may bring many surprises, but so far as our search has proceeded, and it has gone but a little way as yet, we have every reason to expect that the Garden of Eden in which the tree of humanity grew was world wide; when the branches in one region were sending up, new and changing shoots, the branches in another region were withering and passing into decay.

In the quotation reproduced at the beginning of this article the suggestion is thrown out that, even under an evolutionary dispensation, man may have made his first appearance on earth quite suddenly and dramatically. My own investigations lend no support to this suggestion. It is quite true, as all medical men know, that sudden sports do occur in human families. Seeing that such sports occur in all domesticated breeds, this need occasion us no surprise, for man has been long domesticated.

These strange human apparitions are of many and well-defined kinds; some of them we can explain from what we know of the factors which regulate the development and growth of the human body. Others we cannot yet explain, but all of them are certainly due to a breakdown in the normal course of growth. They represent Nature's mistakes or failures, not her successes. Those who have studied the evolutionary history, as revealed by fossil remains, find no evidence of sudden jumps or mutations.

Nay, the more we get to know of the very elaborate and precise organisation of the human brain, the less do we conceive it possible that full-blown humanity appeared suddenly. After all, it is his brain which gives man the title to humanity. No doubt there have been progressive periods in the evolution of man's brain as well as others which may be regarded as stationary or even as retrograde. We cannot conceive the elaborate organisation of man's brain and its delicately adjusted machinery as having leapt into existence by any form of mutation.

FINANCE IN GERMANY.

REICHBANK CHIEF'S WARNING.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

BERLIN, November 19th.

Dr. Schacht has followed up Mr. Parker Gilbert's artillery preparation with a storm all along the line. In a speech at Bochum this evening—the text of which has been wisely handed to the Press in advance—the President of the Reichsbank drove home with pitiless blows the lesson of the Reparations Agent's Memorandum.

As he reminds his audience, Dr. Schacht has been a consistent warner since the stabilisation of the mark in the autumn of 1923, but he has never been so outspoken as now, and without the artillery preparation of the Reparations Agent he would hardly have dared to push his attack so far into the enemy's country on so wide a front. And the front is very wide, for he says:

A feeling of responsibility is still lacking at many points in our young Republic. It was the responsible financial policy that at a time when the Government and the Reichsbank were trying to check the stream of foreign loans, the private business world, on the back of German currency, involved itself in short-term indebtedness to the foreigner. It was no responsible financial policy at a time of extreme shortness of capital when, in consequence of the lack of investment money, Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds were hardly kept at par, to promote a Stock Exchange boom exclusively on credit, and to involve the impecunious public into indebtedness through the purchase of shares at prices promising not over a 3 per cent. return. It was no responsible financial policy when the administration of a town spent millions on erecting palaces and bought manorial estates, declaring in the same breath that dwellings could not be built because the Reichsbank opposed the necessary loan. It was no responsible financial policy to accumulate large funds in the hands of public bodies through excessive taxation, and then to employ them in credit transactions or use them for the purchase of private businesses. It was no responsible financial policy when a State Bank claimed its share of public funds on the pretext that it was necessary to utilise this money in local industry, but in reality for months put it at the disposal of the Berlin Bourse.

"Luxury" Expenditure.

It is hardly necessary to say that the cases indicated here will be identified by all Germans who take the slightest interest in public affairs. Now will the man in the street have much difficulty in finding concrete illustrations for the general charges with which Dr. Schacht overwhelms the municipalities. After submitting an estimate that Communal bodies are responsible for 650,000,000 marks out of the total of 5,500,000,000 marks of Germany's present long-term indebtedness abroad, he continues:

Especially from the side of Communal politicians it is emphasised that the Communes take up foreign loans only for really necessary economic, the so-called productive, purposes, and that the expenditure which seems to have a luxury character, including that on notorious stations, constitutes only an insignificant fraction of the total. But I here affirm that if the towns had refrained from that luxury expenditure we probably should not have had to contract a single Communal loan abroad. Of course, the Reichsbank has at its disposal only an incomplete section of the Communal financial figures, but this section suffices to prove that the sums spent by German Communes on the construction of stadiums, swimming baths, public gardens, and ornamental squares, on the purchase of lands and estates, on fair buildings, festival halls, hotels and office blocks, planetariums, auditoriums, theatres, and museums, and on the financing of and participation in private industry, constitute an aggregate figure not far behind the total of the foreign loans taken up by the towns.

Even with regard to the "productive" purposes for which the German public bodies so lightly borrow money, the Reichsbank president seems to have considerable misgivings, for he says:—
I leave absolutely open the question whether industrial undertakings owned by public bodies operate more economically and more socially than private undertakings, though it is exceedingly desirable to test both the profitability and the economic competition of public bodies with their own citizens and the tariff policy of public monopolies which often amounts to nothing more than a disguised tax.

For the rest, Dr. Schacht's speech is an able and exemplarily straightforward and perspicacious exposition of the reasons why the president of the Reichsbank must join in the protest of the Reparations Agent against the recently prevalent extravagance of German Governmental and administrative institutions.

REX INGRAM'S THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE

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ZIMBABWE RUINS

BRITAIN'S WAR DEBTS
AND DEBTORS.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

LONDON, Nov. 16th.

THEIR ORIGIN A MYSTERY.

Information as to our National Debt, the amount paid to the United States, and the amount to be paid to us by our foreign debtors, was given in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

BULAWAYO, Nov. 12th.

Twenty-five miles from the famous ruins of Zimbabwe further ruins have been discovered, these being known to the natives as Chisenge (Little Walls). The masonry work is said to be equal to that at Zimbabwe and to have an average height of 3ft. to 8ft., to be 5ft. wide at the base and 4ft. at the top. The area covered by the ruins is 235 yards by 90 yards. The interior is divided into inter-connecting small enclosures differing from those at Zimbabwe in being angular instead of circular.

A large number of stone ruins have been found in Rhodesia, the largest, which is in the Victoria district of Southern Rhodesia, being known as Zimbabwe, though the name is not properly confined to any one ruin. The site to which, however, popular usage has almost confined the name Zimbabwe was discovered in 1893, and the ruins were made generally known by the account of them given in Bent's "Ruined Cities of Mashonaland," published in 1892. The age of the ruins is a matter of dispute, some authorities giving them a great antiquity, others dating them from the 14th or 15th century. There is also a difference of opinion as to their use, whether for religious observances or for purposes of protection. There is a tendency to connect them with the gold-diggings of the natives.

France owes this country £200,000,000, and has paid £7,000,000 since the funding agreement of July, 1926. Italy owes £200,000,000, and has paid £3,000,000 since the agreement of January 1926. In the year 1926-27 we received £2,200,000 in repayment of war debts from other countries, and paid the United States £23,100,000.

The maximum due to us from foreign countries on debt repayment in any one year is £20,000,000, and the maximum due to the United States by us in any one year is £28,000,000.

In computing the balance of external debt receipts and payments, however, the amount of reparation payments must be brought into account. Last year these totalled £9,500,000; this year they will be £14,500,000; and with the Dawes plan in operation should amount to more than £20,000,000 a year.

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Asiatics only are allowed to travel 2nd Class		4 Copper Cents
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(Persons under 16 years of age)		
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HONG KONG ART CLUB EXHIBITION.

"THE WORK IS FRESH AND ALIVE."

AN ARTIST'S CRITICISMS AND PRAISE.

The annual exhibition of the Hong Kong Art Club which opened yesterday and is being held in a room on the 4th floor of Pedder Building is very well worth while visiting.

I had the privilege of reviewing the work of this Club in the winter of 1926, and to me the present exhibition is exceptionally interesting and pleasing owing to the improved technique of many of the exhibitors. Amateurs that are willing to be told their faults, and can profit by criticism are not often met with especially in the world of art.

The standard generally is higher than that of last year, and the Club has also profited by the inclusion of several new members whose work shows that they may be that the French call *Grands amateurs* or possibly professionals. That artists of this calibre should be glad to join the Hong Kong Art Club is a recognition of the standing of that Club.

The Club has been lucky in securing an excellent room for the exhibition, it is amply large and light so that every picture can be seen to good advantage. The policy of grouping together all the work of one exhibitor is peculiar, I believe, to this Club, and has not in my opinion much to recommend it. It suggests that the exhibits are not of intrinsic interest but make their appeal simply on personal grounds. Art is a far bigger thing than society. The plan which has been approved by every gallery of repute of hanging works simply on their own merit, adjudicating the best places to the outstanding pictures, and grouping around them those which take a second rank with due regard to colour and technique, is kinder to both pictures and exhibitors. Miss Peyton's work, for example, which is curiously unequal, loses by the present arrangement. To turn from her Apple Tree (No. 98) to some of the pictures on the right hand screen is to feel immediate disillusionment. Had Miss Peyton's pictures been hung on merit her good work would have been still more certain of obtaining recognition, while the others would have been overlooked except by those who liked them, and the artist's reputation would be established by her best work.

The Pictures.

To return to the pictures, it will be as well perhaps to follow the example of the Club and deal with the work of each artist in turn. Among the old members Miss Peyton is to be congratulated on three really lovely water colours. "The Apple Tree" (No. 98) is delightful, the composition is original and well balanced and she has made skilful use of a range of greens, which are of a particularly difficult tone to use with success. "The Apple Tree" speaks of life, of the pulsating vigour of spring, and she has made use of a bar of vivid sunshine to provide that avenue of escape which does so much to give space and distance. "Snow" (108) is as clever if not as striking. An unusual and not very inspiring subject has been so treated that every detail tells. The angle at which the telegraph poles are presented in conjunction with the forward flow of the snow laden boughs gives a third dimensional effect which is hard to obtain in so limited a range of colour. "Garden B.C." (101) is reminiscent of "The Apple Tree" but not so happily composed. "Old Boulogne" (107) is a pleasing street scene in which the artist's sensitiveness to atmosphere is apparent. Her other exhibits are far less interesting with the exception of "Mist, Hong Kong" (109) in which she has tried an exceptionally difficult subject and technique. This is a picture which needs study and will repay it.

Wall Flowers.

Mrs. Bowes-Smith delights us again with her flower studies of which perhaps "Wall flowers" (143) is the best although the vase is weak. One can smell the hot warm scent of the blossoms and their peculiar velvet bloom has been admirably suggested. This picture is painted in oils, and I am inclined to believe that oil would prove Mrs. Bowes-Smith's best medium. "Delphiniums" (108) is a delightful, fresh and decorative, and "Chrysanthemums" (142) shows a very clever use of colour. A peculiarly beautiful red emerges from a tone picture in grey and olive green. The flowers have been used impressively with excellent results. The landscapes are less successful. "Speldhurst Woods" (140) has an atmosphere of dark greenness but neither composition nor technique equal that of her flower studies.

The Great Wall.

Mrs. M. O. Paster sends twenty-three pastels of varying interest. The most striking is "The Great Wall" (110). The wall has been used to divide the picture into two fields blue and green of sky and

hill side, and the artist's appreciation of balance and colour values has led her to compose her picture so that this effect is as pleasing as it is unusual. "Hermitage of Potokul" (116) is equally interesting and forceful. The bold massing and strong deep colour, emphasise the wildness of the scene. It is a picture of the darker side of China which we who live here realise, strength confusion and terror speak from the great rock and the torn and windswept vegetation. Mrs. Paster is happiest in an arresting subject, when she treats peaceful or trivial scenes she seems to lose the fierce inspiration which went to the making of "The Hermitage." "A Sunny Autumn Day" (124) is the one exception.

English Atmosphere.

Among the newcomers is Grace Macnair who has exhibits in oil, wash drawing and lithography. The two oil paintings show a fine colour sense, and are boldly treated. "The Kentish Weald" (70) gives a lovely sense of space and English atmosphere. The pattern of field and hill is good and there is rare beauty in the choice of colour in the immediate foreground. The "Path up the Hill" (71) is a pleasing colour pattern very boldly executed, the one weakness being the indecision of the tree which is confused with the cloud. Mrs. Macnair's washdrawings are delightfully fresh and both draughtsmanship and composition very able. "Old Houses Westminster" (74) is the best. Of her three lithographs "The Mill Romney" (80) is very pleasing with its clever use of colour.

A Decorative Artist.

Mr. J. H. Hunt has sent twelve interesting pictures. Mr. Hunt is above all a decorative artist. "A Neptunian Fancy" is very pleasing in form colour and expression. Although the artist has treated it strictly along decorative lines, his fishes do express the bewilderment and strangeness of their kind. The colour range is exceptionally pleasing. Somewhat similar though perhaps not quite so successful is "Nature's Pageantry" (59) with its large bright flowers beneath straight tree stems. "A Castle in the Air" (65) has the very atmosphere of Grimm and "Lantau" (68) is a very clever, pen sketch.

"The Avenue St. Cloud."

Mrs. Barrett sends oils, aquatints, and three slight pencil sketches. Both oils and etchings show a sense of forceful composition, and the depth and variety gained by a comparatively simple range of greens in "The Avenue St. Cloud" (28) makes of it a striking and pleasing picture. The pencil sketches from life are very delicately treated and obviously slight but are from a practised hand. Of the two etchings perhaps "Old Houses on the Arno" (33) is the most successful as it holds something of the mediaeval appeal of Florence.

Mrs. Ina MacNair sends pastels and water colours. "Club Garden" (82) with its well placed wall and door way and limited range of colour is the most pleasing of the former. The other pastels need centralising. "Walled City Wei Hai Wei" (85) is a pleasing fresh little water colour, showing the bright and sunny side of a Chinese landscape, a pleasing picture thus to have on your wall.

"Repulse Bay."

Mrs. Noll has four water colours all showing a love of distance and a delicate appreciation of colour. Her work needs rather more distance than most water colours for it to appear its best, which makes it probable that Mrs. Noll would do better in oils or if she made her sketches a little smaller. "Repulse Bay" (89) is a good composition which leads the eye direct to the distance which the painter loves.

Mrs. Aubrey's exhibits are also a great deal more pleasing than those in the '26 Show. Her technique is looser, cleaner, and wetter, and she has got some charming atmospheric effects notably in "A Peak Garden" (8). The steps are a little indecisive but there is a delicate appreciation of colour and tone which is very pleasing.

Japanese Influence.

Once more one of Dr. Balesan's best efforts is numbered. It has been inspired by Japanese prints and shows a pale sunlit scene above a delicately treated mass of reeds. "Figure Stretches" (15) show the same sure delicate touch. The child's head in the centre is probably the best thing he will ever do, it has some of the qualities of an old master, say Rembrandt, in the wonderful amount which is expressed in a few pencil lines and a pale wash. "Hydrangeas" (11) is very pleasing and decorative, and has a subtle suggestion of a Watteau decoration. Dr. Balesan's work is worth watching.

Mrs. Balesan's exhibits are technically better than the oils I remember from last year, but I doubt if she has yet discovered either her

(Continued on next Column.)

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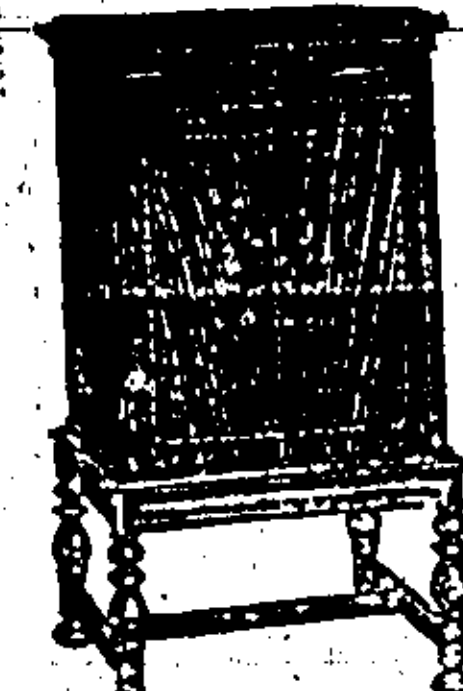
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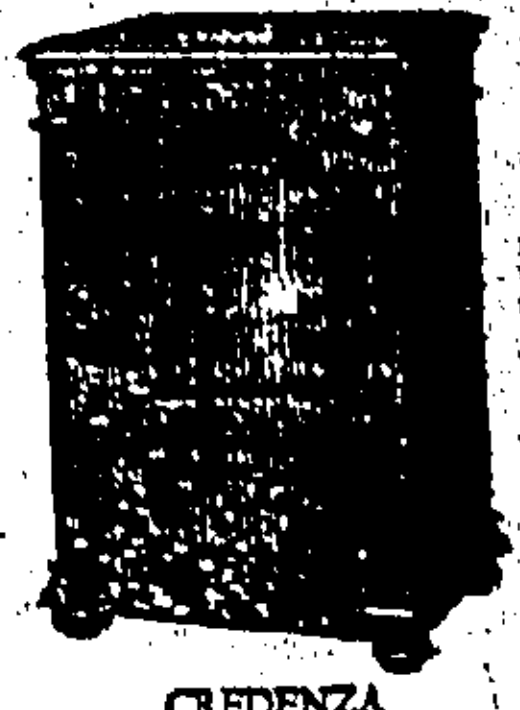
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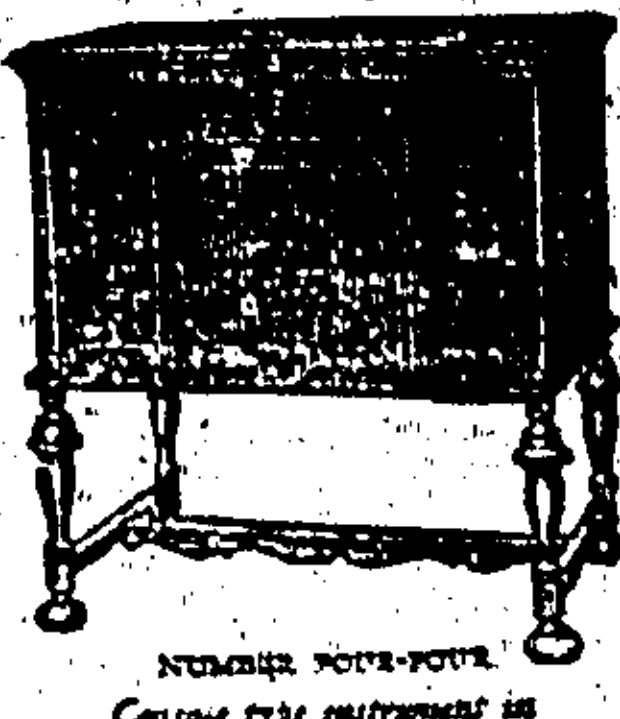
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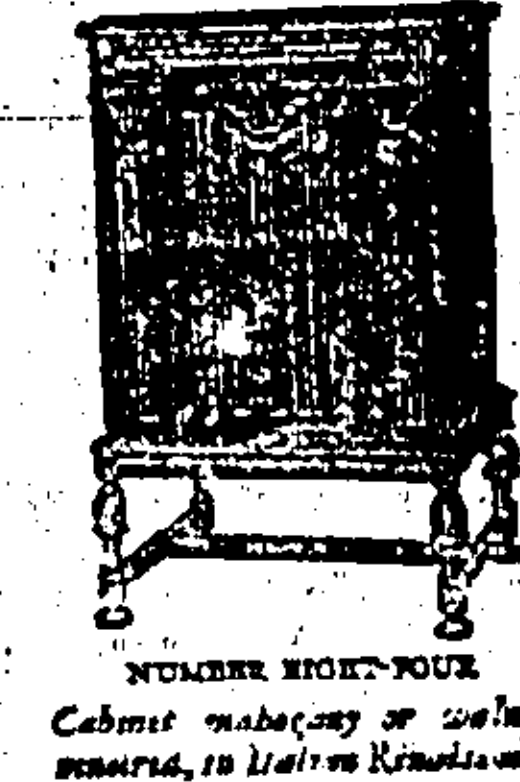
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NUMBER EIGHT-FOUR
Cabinet mahogany veneered in Italian Renaissance style.

BISHOP OF SINGAPORE ARRIVES.

GLAD TO TAKE UP HIS APPOINTMENT.

Singapore, Dec. 7th.
Singapore's new Bishop, the Rt. Rev. B. C. Roberts, with Mrs. Roberts and their two children, arrived yesterday by the *Haruma Maru*. Members of the local clergy met them and, after the preliminary greetings, the new arrivals left the ship for Bishopscourt. Amongst those present to greet the Bishop and Mrs. Roberts were the Ven. Archdeacon F. G. Swindell, the Rev. G. T. Shethliffe, the Rev. G. H. Douglas, Mr. G. F. Robson, Mr. H. Perreau, and many others connected with the work of the Church.

Bishop Roberts told a *Singapore Free Press* reporter that he was extremely glad to take up his appointment and come back to Malaya. He recalled that he was in Singapore from 1915 to 1919, when he left for service in Siberia. He returned to England after that and for some time he was attached to the St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury. About the middle of 1922 he accepted the chaplaincy of Selangor. He, therefore, knew Singapore quite well, as a frequent visitor from up-country. His Selangor appointment extended from 1922 to the present year, when he went on leave in March. The new Bishop's enthronement will take place on Wednesday, December 14th.

medium or subject. There is an indecision in all her pictures which is disappointing in view of her picture sense and occasional good use of colour.

Dr. Newton sends some interesting work including an imaginative figure subject "The Cavern Pool" (95), which shows careful construction, and there is a lifelike if not very flattering portrait (99). Mrs. C. E. Brown, Miss Buckwell, Miss Harry, Mrs. Prosser, Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Sayer, all send water colours of varying interest. Mrs. Gubbey sends several flower studies in oil, which need rather more freshness of treatment and a better composition.

Exceptionally Interesting Work.

The exhibition is exceptionally interesting. The work is fresh and alive, and taken as a whole this show stands very well compared with some which one sees in London. There is no "pot boiler" on the walls; every picture has been painted because of an irresistible desire to do so, and moreover, with the earnestness which is more often the gift of the professional than the amateur. The Hong Kong Art Club is alive, long may it flourish.

E. M. B.

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PEACE RESTORED IN CANTON.

STREETS LITTERED WITH CORPSES.

MANY RUSSIANS EXECUTED.

SHOPS SLOWLY RESUMING BUSINESS.

STRONG PRECAUTIONS IN HONG KONG.

A telegram received from Canton yesterday afternoon summed up the situation as follows:—

"The Government forces have recovered control of Canton and order is being restored. There were many summary executions yesterday and the streets are littered with corpses. Several Russians were executed and more have been arrested. It is probable that these will suffer a similar fate."

"The Government have issued a proclamation calling upon the population to give every assistance in the task of suppressing the Communists. Nevertheless several 'Red' unions are adopting a defiant attitude and shops are only slowly resuming business."

"The City has suffered severely from looting and some sections have been burned. Although the Central Bank has been destroyed it is confirmed that the strong room with coins and notes is still intact. The Customs and Post Office have not been touched. There has been no attempt to molest foreigners."

PRECAUTIONS BY HONG KONG POLICE.

Every precaution is being taken by the Hong Kong Police to prevent any reflex of the Canton revolts in this Colony. The waterfront is being closely patrolled and the mobile section of the police are ranging the whole island at intervals.

All passengers from Canton are being carefully searched and a number of arrests have been made including several alleged agitators. Great excitement still prevails in native quarters and crowds assemble on the Praja whenever a boat from Canton is expected.

Attempts are still being made to distribute Communist pamphlets containing the usual incitements and two arrests were made in Hollywood Road. Among the refugees are supposed to be a number of looters hoping to run to earth here with their booty.

According to British officers aboard river steamers arriving from Canton firing is still going on spasmodically, but the Kwangtung troops seem to be in full control of the City and the Reds have made off or are in hiding.

Summary vengeance is being exacted and of some 40 "bobbed haired" girls who were arrested crossing over into Honam, and found to have revolvers on their persons, four were shot and the remainder taken to police headquarters.

POLICE ARRESTS IN HONG KONG.

REDS ON THE "KINSHAN."

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS.

Among the arrests made by the police were four men from the *Nai On* who were apprehended while the boat was alongside her wharf. Among them is the Captain's boy who is said to be one of the instigators of the recent strike meeting in the *Pearl Boat*.

A young Chinese, in European dress, who was accompanied by a youth of about 15 was stopped by the police. The former when searched is said to have had on him documents relating to the recent fighting in Canton and a number of maps. He is thought to be a junior leader or "staff" officer.

In the early hours of yesterday morning the third floor of 2, Wei Ching Street, Yau-mai, was raided by the police acting on S.C.A. instructions. Five men, believed to be Red agitators, were arrested. Two men arrested in Hollywood Road are said to have had on them nearly 300 "Red" pamphlets, brought from Canton a few days ago.

When the *Kinshin* left Canton yesterday afternoon with an average number of passengers on board a number declared that they had no money to pay their passages. They were searched and on most of them were found red sashes and other badges. A wireless message was sent to Hong Kong and on arrival the ship anchored off Stonecutters' Island and the Water Police went aboard and made a thorough search.

Twenty-nine alleged "Reds" were arrested and taken to Police Headquarters. The boat was then allowed to go alongside her wharf as usual, and the rest of the passengers were searched. One of the prisoners is a bobbed hair woman—short hair being one of the insignia of Canton's female Reds.

A man in European dress and two girls were subsequently detained.

TO BE DEPORTED.

Ip Cheung, Wong Shiu Shan, and Leung Chi Cheung, members of the Chinese Seamen's Union, who came here to agitate for a strike in Hong Kong and Kowloon, but who were quickly arrested, will probably be deported and turned over to the Canton Authorities for trial. They arrived at Hong Kong by the *s.s. Tramway* the other day.

TRAMWAY PROPAGANDA.

Indian and Chinese police were yesterday assigned to the special duty of keeping a strict watch on trams travelling on them with a view to the possible arrest of any distributors of seditious papers, many of which bore the mark of a red dagger and urged employees to strike.

Posters have been placed on walls and dropped from high buildings, but the prompt action of police, with the co-operation of the Labour Maintenance Bureau, and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, most of these were discovered immediately after being dropped, and many arrests have been made, although (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE WEST RIVER DISTRICT.

TROUBLE AT KONGMOON.

SEAMEN ON STRIKE.

BRITISH SHIPS SAIL WITH SCRATCH CREWS.

All sailings to Kongmoon were suspended on Tuesday night in view of a Naval warning and the *Tai Lee*, *Wing On* and *Anjou* did not leave for that port. The *Anjou* actually left her wharf but put back from a point outside the harbour limits. The *Tai Lee* and *Wing On* remained at their wharves all night.

Meanwhile at Kongmoon were the *On Lee* and *San Nam Hoi*. These vessels returned here yesterday morning and afternoon respectively, and from them the stories of the trouble regarding the desertion of their crews were gleaned.

The first steamer to arrive yesterday was the *San Nam Hoi*, and the *On Lee* came during the afternoon.

It appears that the trouble arose through a demand being made for an increase in wages by the Chinese crews.

The Kongmoon Branch of the Seamen's Union sent a letter demanding a general increase of wages and threatening the withdrawal of the Chinese seamen if this demand was not granted. The demands, which were of an unusually exorbitant nature, were refused and the crews went on strike on Tuesday.

The Demands.

The demands were as under:—
Chief Engineer to have \$300 a month.
Second Engineer \$200 a month.
Third Engineer \$150 a month.
Carpenter \$70 a month.
Boatswain \$150 a month.
Chief Steward \$60 a month.
Assistant Steward \$40 a month.

The First Arrival.

The *San Nam Hoi* arrived here yesterday at 4 a.m. with the officers and a scratch crew.

It was at 4 p.m. on Tuesday the crews of the *San Nam Hoi* and the *On Lee*, then at Kongmoon, walked off, together with the pilots and quartermasters. The former ship had trouble last month with the Seamen's Union it may be remembered.

On the *San Nam Hoi* were left one engine room fireman, the second cook and the Captain's boy.

Nothing daunted the master left port as quickly as possible, and ten minutes after the original crew had walked off a scratch crew was gathered together, comprising members of the *compradore's* staff and harbour coolies, together with some passengers who proved themselves quite useful.

The Captain and his Chief Officer looked after the navigation, and the inexperienced crew supervised by the Chief Engineer were responsible for the engine-room and stokehold. Kongmoon was left at 4.15 p.m. on Tuesday, a quarter of an hour after the strike, and Hong Kong was reached at 4 a.m. yesterday, the trip only taking two hours longer than usual, but was arduous throughout.

There was a fair cargo and a good number of Chinese third-class passengers and two Japanese in the saloon.

When the *San Nam Hoi* left it was thought that the *On Lee* was following, but this steamer did not appear until later yesterday.

Captain Spink, of the *Tai Ming*, states that the conditions at Kongmoon are serious. At Dosing he heard that in addition to the seizure of Canton the Reds were planning to take Wuchow and Dosing. The "Ironside" troops having been despatched to Honam. The same shipmaster reports the receipt of letters from Union headquarters, demanding the payment of \$1,000 per trip as tribute to the officials in power. The information has been handed on to the Consular Officials and no further trouble is expected in this quarter.

The Second Arrival.

The *On Lee* arrived here yesterday at about 3 p.m. The officers had a similar story to tell as on the *San Nam Hoi*. The crew left the ship at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, leaving on board only the European officers, one boy, members of the *compradore's* staff and some coolies.

The steamer stayed at Wangmun all night, went ashore on mud about three times on the way down, and this explained her delay in arriving.

The scratch crew on board carried on as best they could. The Indian guards acted as firemen, with the Chief Engineer in charge.

The Captain and Chief Officer looked after the navigation side. The *On Lee* brought in a good number of passengers, and plenty of cargo.

Naval News.

The following Naval Wireless messages with regard to Kongmoon situation were issued by the Naval Authorities yesterday:—

Kongmoon, Dec. 13th.

The Communist coup at Canton is reflected in a revival of labour agitation at Kongmoon. A seamen's strike has been called and the authorities have advised steamers due to sail for Kongmoon to delay departure until the situation is easier.

At the moment, trouble of a different nature is not feared.

SAMSHUI, Dec. 13th.

The situation is more or less normal, and appears likely to remain so.

Service Resumed.

According to the lat it news the service will be resumed to-day.

PIRACY OR FIRING?

CHINESE STEAMER'S CALL FOR HELP.

A message was received in Hong Kong yesterday afternoon, it is understood, from the *s.s. Mao Lee*, a small Chinese steamer plying between the North and Canton, asking that a gunboat be sent to her assistance as she was being attacked by robbers off Whampoa and was in grave danger of being captured.

No further news is to hand as yet. The steamer very rarely calls at Hong Kong.

The message was communicated to the Naval Authorities.

The nature of the attack is left vague and river craft have had plenty of experience lately of pirate junks, shore sniping and even a pirate launch.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER ATTACKED.

RED STRAGGLERS IN SAMPANS.

An outrage similar in many ways to that attempted against the Indo-Chine *s.s. Saikling* has again occurred in the Canton river, according to Naval Wireless messages received here yesterday.

The *Gran*, a small steamer, which flies the Norwegian flag, has had to run the gauntlet of rifle fire, of a severe character in the Canton river, being attacked by armed men in sampans.

It is not thought that pirates were the offenders as the method of attack was amateurish, and it is more likely that stragglers from the "Reds" were trying to secure some loot.

The *Gran* was passing the Second Bar when a number of boats put out from the shore and opened fire on the decks of the *Gran*. She put on all possible speed ahead, and soon outdistanced the sampans, but firing was maintained until the vessel was out of range.

The superstructure was hit in many places by bullets, but no one was injured.

The *Gran* it was learned yesterday, is a Norwegian steamer, of 1,950 tons gross, and 1,152 tons net. The local agents are the Yammashita Yusen Kaisha, and the vessel was on her way to Canton when the firing took place.

Thirty Assault Craft.

A report of the matter was made to the local agents by the Captain of another steamer the *Kromirken*, which was on the way down and met the *Gran* a short time after the shooting.

According to this report the *Gran* was met at the Second Bar by a fleet of about thirty lighters, packed with men, who appeared to be of the coolies class, and who opened fire, as stated.

The *Gran* outstripped them and proceeded on to Whampoa, and the latest news yesterday was that the *Gran* was at Whampoa, discharging her cargo of coal, and would proceed to Canton, to unload the remainder of her freight and then come back to Hong Kong, where she is expected on Sunday next.

It is thought that the firing may have taken place through some trouble between regular passenger boats on the Hong Kong-Canton run and the junks.

More Shooting.

The master of the *Charles Hardouin* yesterday reported that while his steamer was coming down river on Tuesday a number of shots struck the vessel. These were fired by opposing troops on either bank of the river and were not directed at the ship. There were no casualties.

HELP FOR KWANGSI FORCES.

General Pei Tsung Hsi, one of the four leaders of the Kwangsi military clique, has wired to a member of General Wong Ship Hung's staff now in a Southern port, informing him that several thousand troops are returning to Swabue to re-inforce the Kwangsi attack on Canton.

A REPORT FROM SHAMEEN.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL ABLAZE.

JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS MET WITH BULLETS.

HAPPENINGS ON SHAKI.

[FROM A SHAMEEN CORRESPONDENT.]

A Shameen correspondent, writing on December 12th, says: We were awakened about 3.30 a.m. on Sunday by the sound of rifle and machine gun firing. Later, when we were out and about, there was, not a soul to be seen on Shaki; the place appeared to be absolutely deserted. Upon making enquiries I learned that the chief City Police Station had been rushed, and the arms taken from the police by the peasant corps and bandits. Every street corner was subsequently held by groups of men in plain clothes with rifles and machine guns. The "Reds" completely terrorised the whole city and the looting of houses and shops soon began in real earnest.

Fires were started in different quarters. The Central Bank was burnt down and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese hospital was ablaze. The Japanese gunboat in harbour moved down to the hospital to render what assistance she could. But when the Japanese bluejackets went off to the scene in a pinnace they were met with a hail of bullets, and some of them were wounded. The Japanese replied with machine guns and it is reported that ten of the looters were killed.

A Chinese merchant who came to Shameen informed me that there had been wholesale looting throughout the night in the city and that the inhabitants of the Sap Sam Hong and Tai Sun streets had been terrorised and systematically robbed. We ourselves saw a rich Chinese merchants' club, just across the Shaki creek and within a hundred feet of the British bridge, looted during the afternoon. The windows were all smashed to atoms and all the furniture and fittings were brought out and placed in a waiting motor-car. The work of destruction was completed within two and a half hours; it was done in broad daylight and in sight of the foreign residents and British soldiers.

Throughout Monday morning streams of Chinese women and children could be seen removing their few belongings and going Heaven knows where. Occasionally Chinese with guns in their hands, and wearing red neck-ties or strips of red cloth, were noticed leading away some poor fellows as prisoners. All day three Chinese gunboats flying white and blue flags moved up and down the river shelling the Bund and shooting at any groups of Chinese. The Customs officers turned up to work as usual but owing to the firing no work could be done and they had to go back home. Three of the Chinese Customs officials were waylaid and searched and robbed of any valuables they had, in their possession. Such is the plight of Canton.

On Shameen everything is safe. The British Tommies look very business-like and are ready for any emergency and the French and Americans have also taken all necessary precautions for defending life and property here.

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL TO THE RESCUE.

EVACUATION OF EUROPEANS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, December 13th. Europeans have been rescued from beyond the east suburb of Canton as the result of a brilliant dash made by the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Hall, on H.M.S. *Moorhen*.

The *Moorhen* was heavily fired upon by the Communists from the north bank of the Canton River as it proceeded down river. Eighty-one refugees were brought away without casualty, eleven being British, fifteen American and fifty-five German.

Troops Recalled.

According to advice from Canton, members of the Government took refuge on the south bank of the river which they still hold. As they retain the naval craft they control the river. They have urgently recalled absent troops of General Chang Fat Fui from outlying districts and forces of these troops delivered a counter-attack against the Communists this morning.

A report is current that the city has been re-taken but this lacks confirmation.

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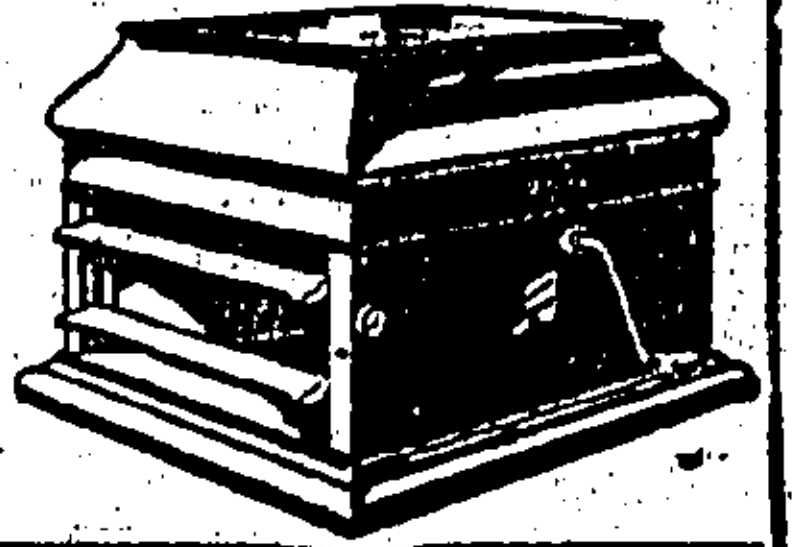
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[A.F.P.]

KUOMINTANG GENERALS UNDER ORDERS TO PROCEED TO SWATOW.

CANTON THEIR ULTIMATE DESTINATION.
BITTER DENUNCIATION OF CANTON LEADERS.

MARSHAL CHIANG ADVOCATES BREAKING OFF OF
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

"RED" OUTBREAK IN HUPEH PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED BY GOVERN- MENT TROOPS.

Nanking's Nationalist Government intend to continue their preparations against Canton's "reactionaries," and have ordered several Kuomintang generals to proceed to Swatow with a view to attacking Canton.

The "Red" rising in Canton has created very considerable stir throughout the ranks of the Kuomintang, especially among those identified with Nanking. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, as their spokesman, says that they intend to close the Soviet Consulates within their jurisdiction and break-off diplomatic relations with Russia.

A Communistic uprising which broke out at Hueng An, in Wuhan, was quickly suppressed by local Government troops, who inflicted 1,500 casualties.

Shansi troops who are reported to have been making considerable successes, are now attempting to join Marshal Feng's troops with a view to proceeding northwards.

MOVEMENTS OF KUOMINTANG TROOPS.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14th.

General Li Chung Jen will proceed to Hankow from whence he will despatch a number of his troops for Swatow in order that they may be commanded by General Pei Chung Hsi for a proposed expedition towards Canton. General Pei is expected to lead his own forces to Swatow shortly.

General Li Tsai Hsin will also proceed to Swatow within three days.

Mr. Wu Chie Fei has issued a statement bitterly denouncing the Communistic outbreak in Canton. He accuses the Canton leaders of having harboured Communistic activities within Canton. General Li Tsai Hsin, he adds, is a stout anti-Red supporter and he would have been able to prevent the recent "Red" outbreak, had he not been excluded by General Chang Fui.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, when interviewed by Pressmen, expressed the opinion that the "Red" rebellion in Canton would have serious consequences upon the whole situation of the Kuomintang.

Consequently, all popular demonstrations or movements considered to be undesirable should be strictly prohibited and the general foreign policy of the Kuomintang should be remodelled. He emphatically urged the breaking-off of diplomatic relations with Russia.

The Nanking Military Council called a meeting yesterday morning. The problem of the "Red" uprising in Canton was chiefly discussed and a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that General Li Tsai Hsin be entrusted to lead his forces in Kwangtung under Chen Ming Shu, Chen Tsai Tong and Wong Shiu Hung, and attack the reactionaries now occupying Canton.

SOVIET CONSULATES IN CHINA TO BE CLOSED.

ACTION BY THE NATIONALIST
GOVERNMENT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14th.

General Chiang Kai Shek, interviewed by foreign pressmen this evening, stated that the Kuomintang Conference on December 10th instructed Mr. Wu Chao Chu, the Nanking Foreign Minister, and General Pei Chung Hsi, the Shanghai Defence Commissioner, "to take the necessary steps to close the Soviet Consulates in the Nationalist Territory in China."

These instructions had hitherto been kept most secret, pending execution, but the Communist outbreak in Canton necessitated the Nanking Government announcing their attitude towards the Soviet.

General Chiang said that the Soviet Consul General, M. Kovovsky, had not been informed at present of the pending closure.

CANTON'S UPHEAVAL.

FRENCH JOURNAL'S
COMMENT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, Dec. 14th.

The *Gariboldi* attributes the Communist rising in Canton to the Soviet's disappointment and the small success of M. Litvinoff at the disarmament conference, Geneva, and says: "We should have no illusions about the pretended tendency of the Soviet Government to adopt decent methods and co-operation with the western Powers."

H.M.S. "HERMES" AND "DESPATCH."

RECOMMISSIONED AT
CHATHAM.

FORMER FOR CHINA
STATION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 14th.

The aircraft-carrier *Hermes* has completed her refit and been re-commissioned at Chatham by Captain G. Hopwood for service on the China Station, whither she will proceed shortly.

The cruiser *Despatch* will be refitted and commissioned at Chatham for service as the flagship of Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Station.

BRITISH MILITARY RANKS.

CHANGES IN "CLUMSY
TITLES."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, December 14th.

The rank of brigadier is being substituted for what are described as the "clumsy titles" of Colonel-Commandant and Colonel-in-Staff, announced the Financial Secretary to the War Office, replying to a question in the Commons, "when the necessary statutory provisions are made in the Army Act."

RUBBER INDUSTRY BILL SHELVED.

MANUFACTURERS'
OBJECTIONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 14th.

The Rubber Industry Bill will not be proceeded with any further this session owing to a section of the rubber manufacturers objecting to certain details therein.

The Bill may be re-introduced next year.

THE DUPONT NEMOURS COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENT ON A
REPORT.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14th.

The Chairman of the Dupont Nemours Company characterises the report that the Dupont interests have secured control of the United States Rubber Company as an exaggeration. He explains that a few individuals, of whom he is one, had acquired a considerable block of United States Rubber common stock "as a private speculative venture," but the purchase could in no way be regarded as an investment by the Dupont Company, which was not interested.

EUROPEAN CHEMICAL CARTEL.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK
DOWN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 13th.

The *Evening Standard* states that negotiations for the formation of a European chemical cartel have broken down.

It is understood that the German Dye Trust demanded the leadership of the cartel while the Imperial chemical industries struck out the terms of absolute equality. Negotiations with other foreign countries were also dropped.

It appears that the German group, which is as supreme in dyestuffs as the British are in heavy chemicals, had threatened to cut the prices in all dyestuff markets and to swamp British production in order to force an agreement, but the British replied that they were able to cut prices of artificial fertilisers in the world markets to approximately £1 a ton below the German price without losing money.

EMIGRATION WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

WORK DURING 1926.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 13th.

It was stated in Parliament to-day that during the year 1926 the total number of persons assisted to emigrate under the Empire Settlement Act was 65,530. The total expenditure involved was £1,046,000.

P. & O. ANNUAL MEETING.

STATEMENT BY LORD
INGHCAPE.

SHORTAGE OF CARGO.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 14th.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Co., Viscount Inghcape said that although passage earnings had advanced by £250,000 very few voyages left a credit balance. There had been for various reasons a shortage of cargo to and from India, China and Australia. The cost of fuel, equipment and wages continued high, and despite of efforts to reduce the working expenses without impairing efficiency they found it difficult to make ends meet; but he hoped that next year the Board would be able to recommend a moderate dividend.

THE REVISED PRAYER BOOK.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS
DEBATE.

FOR AND AGAINST.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 14th.

The debate in the House of Lords, on the revision of the Prayer Book, will be concluded this evening and it is expected that at least three hundred persons will record their votes. During last evening's debate specific provisions of the measure received little detailed criticism. Earl Stanhope who was the chief Opposition speaker, urged the postponement of the measure until it was accompanied by another designed to ensure order and discipline in the Church.

Lord Halifax who is well-known for his work at the recent Malines Conference, opposed the measure but announced that long personal regard for the Archbishop of Canterbury forbade him to vote against it.

From the Labour benches Lord Parmoor, another prominent churchman, supported the measure which was condemned by the Bishop of Worcester and approved by the Bishop of Chelmsford, who regarded as groundless Bishop Worcester's fears that Holy Communion would, in consequence of the measure, be assimilated to Mass.

DUTCH EAST INDIES' DISORDERS.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT
ARE DOING.

STATEMENT BY COLONIAL
MINISTER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE HAGUE, Dec. 13th.

In a Memorandum on the Colonial estimates, Dr. J. C. Koningsberger, the Minister for the Colonies, in dealing with disorders in the Dutch East Indies, says that the Government's efforts continue to be directed towards leading the native Nationalist movement into right channels.

He hopes that the leaders of the movement will abandon the unfruitful idea of non-co-operation. He agrees that energetic action should be taken against disorders but the cause of the revolutionary disturbances so far as it is due to any shortcomings of the Government or the just grievances of the population, should be removed. The Dutch-Indies Government has followed this policy both before and after the late disturbances. The Government will not allow itself to be in anywise deterred from meeting the wishes of the native intellectuals in an accommodating spirit.

"The Path of Duty." Dr. Koningsberger says he is convinced that the character and methods of the present Governor-General will cause confidence to grow, and that he will find the correct way of directing a rapprochement. The Minister fully agrees with the recommendations of the Chamber that the path of duty shall be calmly followed and that the Government act energetically but not with unnecessary severity.

A Bill has been sent to the Volksraad providing for the amendment of the Dutch East Indies constitution, which, with the object of enabling the inclusion of native members of the Council of the Dutch East Indies.

In conclusion, the Minister emphasises that the Government believes it is able to control the situation.

PHILIPPINES' NEW GOVERNOR- GENERAL.

FORMER SECRETARY OF
WAR APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14th.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson has been appointed Governor-General of the Philippines.

[Mr. Henry Lewis Stimson, who was born in New York in 1867, was educated at Yale and Harvard, and was admitted to the Bar in 1891. In 1893 he became a member of the firm of Root and Clarke and, later, of Winthrop and Stimson. He was Republican candidate for the Governorship of New York in 1910, and was Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet, 1911-13. He was with the A.E.F. in France during the War.]

U.S. EXPORTING GOLD TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14th.

Seven and a half million dollars from the Federal Reserve Bank are being shipped to England to-day.

The cable rate for sterling is 4.86, which is about three-eighths of a cent below the point at which most foreign exchange authorities hold that shipments of gold to England can be made with profit.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RANGOON, Dec. 14th.

A collision between a motor-launch, belonging to Chinese mills, and a steam-launch resulted in ten Chinese being drowned.

LABOUR PARTY FINANCE.

THE SURTAX ON £500
ANNUAL INCOMES.

PROPOSAL TO BE PUT
ENERGICALLY BEFORE
THE COUNTRY.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, December 14th.

The Labour Party yesterday considered Mr. Philip Snowden's recent pronouncement on the proposals for the surtax on incomes over £500 yearly derived from investments and property.

The ex-Chancellor had declared that the proceeds, which some advocates of the surtax estimate will yield £30,000,000 annually, should be devoted to debt reduction.

A strong section of the Labour Party favours devoting the proceeds to the abolition of taxes on necessities and the development of social services. A resolution was passed, after long discussion, declaring that the Party unanimously instructs the executive to take immediate steps to have the surtax proposal energetically put before the country.

U.S. NAVY.

ADDITIONAL CRUISERS,
SUBMARINES AND
DESTROYERS.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WAS
TOLD.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13th.

Mr. Curtis D. Wilbur, the Secretary of the Navy, has submitted to the Budget Bureau a five-year naval building programme, providing for additional cruisers, submarines and destroyers.

The report that President Coolidge has approved of the programme is denied, but Mr. Longworth, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has disclosed that he has conferred with the President regarding the advisability of materially strengthening the Navy. He told President Coolidge that the House was in an "ambitious mood" and would support "an adequate programme of naval expansion."

LATER.

G. \$85,000,000 Annually.

The exact number and specification of the vessels immediately under consideration have not been disclosed but the officials estimate the cost of new construction, apart from replacements, at approximately G. \$85,000,000 annually.

THE RECENT RIOTS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

SEQUEL TO THE STUDENTS'
DEMONSTRATIONS.

RUMANIA'S GOVERNMENT'S
ACTION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BUKHAREST, Dec. 14th.

In connection with the recent students' demonstrations the Ministerial Council has issued a statement in which it is decided to replace the prefects of the provinces of Bihar, Oradea and Oluj.

The Council is inquiring into the position of other judicial, civil and military authorities.

A number of arrests have been made at various centres where the disturbances occurred, and all the prisoners will be court-martialled. The Bukharest Government has appointed a special commission to investigate the damage, and has provided a credit of 5,000,000 lei to restore the synagogues.

OIL TANKER SMASHES IN THE MERSEY.

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF
PETROL ESCAPE.

LIVERPOOL IN DANGER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 13th.

Liverpool is in grave danger of a great fire. An oil tanker broke her back in the Mersey a mile from the landing stage at Liverpool and 8,000 tons of petrol have been released. Late to-night the spirit was floating towards Liverpool and the police were mobilised to patrol the banks of the river to prevent people from throwing lights into the water.

The Police have been rushed to the landing stage at the pierhead to prevent people from smoking, and the fire brigade has laid out thousands of yards of fire hose at the landing stage in case of emergency. Extinguishers are also in readiness along the whole seven miles of Docks.

The troopship *California*, with 1,200 troops on board, is being towed from the landing stage out of danger into the river.

Ebb Tide Relieves Anxiety.

LATER.

The turning of the tide relieved the anxiety at Liverpool, as it carried off a mass of floating petrol which now carpets the sand banks of the Mersey mouth.

The strictest precautions continue to be enforced, smoking being forbidden near the river and all available fire-fighting forces standing by.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Danger Likely Soon To Be Removed.

RUGBY, Dec. 14th.

The oil tanker *Seminole* broke her back on the Pluckington Bank in the Mersey yesterday and 8,000 tons of petrol floated towards Liverpool. Full precautions against fire were promptly taken along the whole river front. Smoking is rigorously prohibited in the area while steamships are not allowed on the river because of danger from sparks. Several vessels have been removed from the zone but fire brigades have laid thousands of yards of hose along the landing stage and quays in case of emergency. It is believed that the danger will soon be removed.

BULGARIAN FINANCES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN HELP.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SOVIA, Dec. 13th.

A banking agreement has been concluded between the Bank Company, of New York, and Messrs. Lazard Brothers, of London, for the formation of a Mortgage Bank in Bulgaria, with a capital of 10,000,000 Swiss francs.

The Bulgarian Government and some Bulgarian Banks will participate in the scheme.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

NEW MINISTER TO
SWITZERLAND.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 13th.

H.M. the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Claud Russell, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Addis Ababa, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bern.

[The new British Minister to Switzerland joined the Diplomatic Service in 1897. He has served in H.M. Embassies of Legations in Turkey, Egypt, China, France, Russia, Morocco, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Spain, Greece and in the Foreign Office. He was British Delegate and President of the International Financial Commission in Athens, and Treasury Representative at the Inter-Allied Financial Commission, 1919-20; he served throughout the European War. From 1920 till 1925 he was Minister to Abyssinia.]

CAPTAIN LALOR'S RELEASE.

NOW ON A BRITISH
GUNBOAT.

HIGH PRAISE FOR MR.
TOCHER.

Captain Lalor is safe at last. He spent thirteen days with the bandits, wounded in the foot, and for the greater part of the time he was confined in a small sampan in one of the creeks near Shasi.

According to a Naval wireless message received yesterday, Captain Lalor was released at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, and taken on board the H.M.S. *Bee*, one of the British gunboats on the Yangtze, where he is receiving every attention.

Although Captain Lalor has suffered privations, he is reported to be very cheerful, and the wound which he received a fortnight ago is likely to heal quickly under the medical attention he is now receiving.

His release was accomplished, after considerable negotiation on the part of the Rev. Forbes Tocher, a Scottish missionary, who was loyally supported by two Chinese.

The Naval wireless message further states "the fearless determination of Mr. Tocher in effecting the release of Captain Lalor is beyond praise."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Other Messages.

SHANGHAI, December 13th.

A telegram from Shasi announces that Captain Lalor was released at ten o'clock this evening and is now aboard H.M.S. *Bee*. No details are given.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

An Admiralty Announcement.

RUGBY, December 13th.

The Admiralty announces that the rescue of Captain Lalor has been effected by Mr. Tocher and that Captain Lalor is now in the British gunboat *Bee*.

The Rev. Forbes Tocher, who has thus been instrumental in saving Captain Lalor's life, is a well-known missionary of the Church of Scotland. He went to Ichang in 1909 and is in charge of St. Andrew's School there. He gained the Military Cross as a Chaplain during the war. It is his knowledge of the situation and the confidence reposed in him by the Chinese which have rendered his efforts successful.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

The Wound In Satisfactory Condition.

RUGBY, December 14th.

Captain Lalor, whose release was effected on Monday night after he had been in the hands of Yangtze pirates since November 30th, had been shot in the foot but the wound is in a satisfactory condition and Captain Lalor is reported to be quite cheerful. He was taken on the British gunboat *Bee*.

DOWN OKLAHOMA WAY.

THE GOVERNOR IMPEACHED.

LEGISLATORS IN PYJAMAS.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 13th.

A message from Oklahoma City says that Bills of Impeachment, naming the Governor and two other State officials, were voted at a self-convened session in a local hotel. Many members were summoned from their beds and appeared in pyjamas.

The charges against the Governor (Mr. M. E. Trapp) include his replacing the civil authority by the military, that he is incompetent and that he awarded a police commission to an alleged bandit.

GAS IN WARFARE.

WHY RATIFICATION IS
WITHELD.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 13th.

In the House of Commons to-day, a question was asked why the Government had not ratified the convention against gas and bacteriological warfare agreed upon at Geneva.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that the Government had decided to withhold ratification until all other important Powers had ratified or had signified their intention of doing so.

DUCHESS OF YORK AS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 13th.

H.R.H. the Duchess of York, who was gazetted Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry last August, will pay her first official visit to the regiment on Thursday, when she will carry out an inspection of the 1st Battalion at Blackdown, Hampshire.

CRICKET.

R.N. AND AIR FORCE v. AN ARMY XI.

Yesterday the above teams met in a match on the H.K.C.C. ground which was left between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. by the Club. It was, I understand, intended to be a try-out all round in view of the forthcoming holiday games between the Club-Army and Navy. It lost however a great deal of its interest from the fact that four of the Army regular side were unable to play, as Dobbie had a damaged ankle and Hankey was in Sharnon, while Erskine and Graham were prevented from turning out by military duties. Nor was this all, for Tynningham, Burton and Bingham who normally would have come in were also unable to play.

Dropped catches cost the Army dear, for their opponents ran up the fine total of 282 for 8 wickets in about two hours and forty minutes. I much regret I did not see it. I learn however from eyewitnesses that Venn played uncommonly well for his runs and Dale, and Armitage made things very merry. Thorp bowled steadily and Miles was useful. Bridgeland got two wickets and no broken windows. An excellent performance. Fogden behind the sticks did really well as he only let one bye go in so large a score.

Army Collapse.

The game was resumed after tea at 1.30 p.m. and for a time it looked as if it was going to be a struggle. Thorp and Moss put 50 on the board in 20 minutes and then the former was bowled. Then came a terrible procession as between 50 and 70 nine wickets fell, no less than four of them at the latter total. Drysdale was taken at forward short leg off Reekes, who shortly after bowled Bridgeland with a swinger that came from leg and almost yanked the case of the stumps. Moss meantime had a wild throw at Thomson and was bowled off-stump. But worse was to come. Morris was nicely taken in the deep by Davies. Walker put Reekes into Dale's hands at silly mid-off and then Thomson elected to perform the hat-trick. Miles hit a tremendous one into the deep and was finely taken by Davies running back—a splendid catch, as long off was also going for it. Everest was bowled first ball and Stiven apparently tried to get away from the next, which kicked, but it touched his bat and gave Shaw a simple catch. Fogden and Bennett added 25 for the last wicket—3 fours to Bennett and 3 fours—byes and then the Master Gunner put Thomson up to silly mid-off.

Thomson bowled uncommonly well especially after getting his first two wickets, but the pitch began to help him as soon as the effects of the roller had worn off. Venn behind the sticks had to pay for this as two hardly rose at all while one just kicked over the balls breaking sharply from the off. Reekes also bowled very well and his actual figures are better than Thomson's. But this means little.

The Army Follow On.

Their first innings took only an hour and the Army started to bat again at 2.45 p.m. But they did not do any better. Drysdale played some good shots including a fine six to square leg off Dale. Miles also got one off the same bowler but for all that he bowled uncommonly well and took 5 for 39. Morris and Walker alone got double figures. Shaw's two catches and Venn's one were very excellent, and Armitage took a hot one at silly mid-off. Reekes and Davies got wickets also. Bennett had received a nasty knock in the first innings and was unable to bat. The Navy and Air Force won by an innings and 104 runs.

First Innings of R.N. and Air Force.

Rev. R. T. Venn, c Moss, b Thorp	87
Mid Baydon, c Everest, b Miles	11
Lt.-Com. Armitage, b Miles	45
Lt. Dale, lb.w., b Miles	59
Lt. Davies, c Everest, b Thorp	27
Thorp	16
Mid. Price, c Miles, b Bridge-	16
Land	24
Pay-Lt.-Com. Shaw, not out	24
Lt.-Com. Thomson, st. Fog-	1
den, b Bridge-	1
L.A.C. Reekes, b Thorp	1
L.A.C. Grist, not out	1
Extras: byes 1, leg byes 2,	4
wide 1	
Total (for 8 wks., dec.)	282

Lt. Hunt, R.M., absent.	
Fall of wickets:—1 for 61; 2	
for 130; 3 for 163; 4 for 220;	
5 for 248; 6 for 280; 7 for 251;	
8 for 270.	

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Capt. Thorp	19	1	37
B.S.M. Bennett	4	0	25
Drumner Stiven	5	0	61
L/Cpl. Miles	14	0	64
Pte. Everest	2	0	27
Capt. Morris	2	0	20
Capt. Bridgeland	3	0	24

First Innings of Army.

Capt. Thorp, b Thomson	27
S.Q.M.S. Moss, b Thomson	19
Capt. Drysdale, c Shaw, b	0
Reekes	0
Capt. Bridgeland, b Reekes	0
Capt. Morris, c Davies, b	6
Thomson	6
St. Sgt. Walker, c Dale, b	8
Reekes	8
L/C. Miles, c Davies, b	1
Thomson	1
Pte. Everest, b Thomson	0
Mr. Gr. Fogden, c Armitage,	5
b Thomson	5
Dmr. Stiven, c Shaw, b	0
Thomson	0
B.S.M. Bennett, not out	12
Extras: byes 16, leg byes 1,	17
Total	95

Fall of wickets:—1 for 50; 2	
for 55; 3 for 55; 4 for 61; 5 for	
67; 6 for 70; 7 for 70; 8 for 70;	
9 for 70; 10 for 95.	

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt.-Com. Thom-	19	3	38
son	19	3	38
L.A.C. Grist	7	2	29
L.A.C. Reekes	8	1	19
Lt. Dale	1	0	8

Second Innings of Army.

Capt. Thorp, c Shaw, b	9
Dale	9
S.Q.M.S. Moss, c and b Dale	2
Capt. Drysdale, b Dale	20
Capt. Bridgeland, b Dale	0
Capt. Morris, c Venn, b	15
Thomson	15
St. Sgt. Walker, c Armitage,	10
b Davies	10
L/C. Miles, c Armitage, b	8
Dale	7
Pte. Everest, not out	7
Mr. Gr. Fogden, c Armitage,	7
b Reekes	7
Dmr. Stiven, b Reekes	0
B.S.M. Bennett, absent hurt	0
Byes	5
Total	83

Fall of wickets:—1 for 11; 2	
for 11; 3 for 19; 4 for 46; 5 for	
52; 6 for 63; 7 for 65; 8 for 83;	
9 for 83; 10 for 83.	

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt.-Com. Thom-	7	2	24
son	7	2	24
Lt. Dale	8	1	39
Lt. Davies	3	0	14
L.A.C. Reekes	1	0	1

UNIVERSITY v. DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

"Hat Trick" By Lee.

In another match yesterday, the University beat the Diocesan School on their own ground at Pokfulam by 66 runs. The winners, who batted first, started shakily, but helped by a valuable sixth wicket partnership between Dr. Samy and Lam, who brought the score from 54 runs to 122, they compiled 168 runs in all. Kwan took 5 wickets for 44 runs. The School boys were dismissed for 102 runs to Fisher 24, not out. E. A. Lee did the "hat trick" in the closing stages of the match and finished with 4 wickets for no runs.

Scores:—

University.	Diocesan Boys' School.
S. V. Gittins, c Anderson, b	
Kwan	8
E. A. Lee, c Anderson, b	28
Kwan	28
F. I. Zimmern, c F. R. Zim-	5
mer, b Kwan	5
D. Luing, c Fisher, b Lee	0
A. P. Gutierrez, b Kwan	5
C. W. Lam, c E. Lee, b	20
Youngs	20
Dr. D. K. Samy, c A. E. Lee,	57
b Anderson	57
W. Hong Sling, c and b	12
Kwan	12
A. A. Rumjahn, b Anderson	2
K. T. Loke, not out	2
R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, b An-	2
derson	2
Extras	18
Total	102

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
A. E. Lee	11	0	68
Kwan	15	2	44
Anderson	7	2	23
Youngs	4	0	15
Diocesan Boys' School.			
D. J. Anderson, run out	38		
W. H. Kwan, b A. P.	0		
Gutierrez	0		
R. Lee, st. Ponsonby-Fane, b	1		
Rumjahn	1		
F. R. Zimmern, b Lam	5		
A. T. Lee, st. Ponsonby-Fane,	3		
b Lam	24		
J. A. Fisher, not out	24		
J. L. Youngs, lb.w., b	17		
Rumjahn	17		
E. K. Lee, lb.w., b E. Lee	0		
F. R. Zimmern, c Sling, b E. Lee	0		
G. A. Lee, c Rumjahn, b E.	0		
Lee	0		
N. Stradmoor, c Sling, b E.	0		
Lee	0		
Extras	11		
Total	102		

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Gutierrez	8	0	32
Rumjahn	6	0	17
C. W. Lam	4	1	12
Gittins	3	0	19
E. A. Lee	1	2	1

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

INTERPORT TRIAL GAME.

VERNON BEATS THE R.A.F.

Selected Team 4; R.A.F. 1.

Yesterday, on the Hong Kong F.C. ground, the team selected for the Interport Trial game, beat the R.A.F. by four goals to one. Wynne was absent and Lai Yuk Tat (China Athletic) played left back, Howard crossing over.

The first quarter was shooting practice for the team, but most of it was on the wild side. The only one to trouble Avery, was his Club-mate, Vernon. A shot from Vernon was tipped over the bar by Avery and there was so much punch behind the shot that Avery had his hand damaged. Suen Kum Shun and Gosano had good opening made for them by Simms, but shooting was wild. Vernon scored twice before the interval and early in the second half, scoring the first three goals for the "Team," thereby completing the "hat trick," against his own Club. Suen taking a pass from Alexander, lifted the ball into the net.

Being two down at the interval, the R.A.F. played up strongly and quite held their own in the second half, Bennett beating Roger with a fine header, following good play by the left wing.

NEXT INTERPORT TRIAL GAME.

Saturday, the 24th instant, has been chosen as the date for the next Interport Trial game, the opposition being the Royal Navy. With the flagship in port, the Navy should have a food side. The following have been chosen to play:—

Clarke (H.K. Police); Lai Yuk Tat and Ng Kum Chun (China Athletic); C. F. Remedios (Club de Recreo); Simms (R.A.M.C. and Kowloon); and Lam Yuk Ying (China Athletic); Tso Kwai Shing (China Athletic); Gosano (Club de Recreo); Vernon (R.A.F.); Suen Kum Shun (China Athletic); and Rev. Alexander, C.F. (K.O.S.B.).

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY.

CAMBRIDGE DEFEAT OXFORD.

35,000 SPECTATORS AT TWICKENHAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, December 13th. Playing at Twickenham, before 35,000 spectators in dull weather, the Cambridge team beat Oxford by 22 points to 14.

Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, was among those present.

The game was fought at a great pace throughout and Oxford were unlucky. They held the famous Cambridge three-quarters by keen and well-timed tackling, particularly after the interval. Cambridge, however, had flashes of brilliance, from which they scored.

In the first half Novis and Hopenstall scored tries for Oxford, whilst, for Cambridge, Scott scored a try which was converted by Windsor-Lewis, and Scott and Waters both scored penalty goals. Cambridge thus leading at the interval by 11 points to 6.

In the second half, Scott, Aarvold and Rowe-Harding scored tries for Cambridge, the last being converted by Waters. Sweetman and Hume scored tries for Oxford, the first being converted by Hopenstall. It was a great game.

AUSTRALIA'S RACE COURSES.

ADOPTION OF TOTALISATOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, December 13th. The Assembly has agreed to the Third Reading of a Bill establishing the totalisator on race courses.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

INDIANS "B" v. CRAIGEN-GOWER C.C.

The following will represent the Indians "B" at Sookunpoo on Saturday, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp:—

R. Nazarin, Sirdar Khan, I. Hassan, D. Mohamed, A. S. Sufiad, A. Rahmin, S. A. Hussain, A. K. Ismail, A. Butt, U. T. Thad, and M. P. Mader (captain). Reserves: J. M. Rumjahn and E. M. K. Malubhoj.

H.K.E.C. v. K.C.C. 2nd XI.

The following will represent the Hong Kong Electric R.C. in their League match against the Kowloon C.C. 2nd XI. at King's Park on Saturday:—

H. F. Akehurst, L. de Rome, T. L. Foster, C. E. Gahagan, W. N. H. Murdock, G. Murray, W. B. Muskett, P. Northington, S. J. C. Stanesby, G. G. Thomson and J. B. Way (captain). Reserves: S. Deacon and J. F. Lunny.

MALAYA AND THE INTERPORT.

FURTHER SINGAPORE COMMENT.

TEAM OPEN TO NON-EUROPEANS.

The controversy which has been going on in the Singapore papers over the comparatively poor showing of the Malayan Team at Hong Kong in the recent Interport matches, has already been referred to in these columns, and the following notes which appear in a *Singapore Free Press* just to hand should be read with interest by the local cricket fraternity.

The writer of the notes says:—In days gone by, when Europeans were the leading exponents in all branches of sport here, it was natural that sides chosen to represent Singapore or Malaya on interport and inter-state occasions should have been composed entirely of European players. But things have altered very considerably since then. The youth of the non-European communities here has made rapid advances in all branches of sport, so that selectors of a representative Singapore team at football, tennis, shooting or athletics would no more think of excluding non-Europeans than the English rugby selectors would think of leaving a deserving player out of an English XV, because it happened that he had not started his rugby career at a public school.

The position is not quite the same in regard to cricket; the European with his ability grounded on better teaching than is available for local cricketers, is still, as a class, superior to the non-European, but it was made quite apparent in the matches against the Australians last June that in various parts of the country there are non-European cricketers whose ability at the game is such as to deserve recognition when representative teams are being chosen, and there seems no reason whatever why they should not get their places in any inter-state or inter-port matches, just as the merit of non-Europeans is recognised by Selangor and Hong Kong. The time appears to have come to put the question on a settled basis, and here we arrive at another matter which emerged from the correspondence to which we have already referred.

This, also is no new thing. We allude to the establishment of a board of control, or other central authority, to advance and control cricket in Malaya. Such an authority exists in regard to athletics, although its controlling influence unfortunately appears to be confined to the annual Malayan championships; the Lawn Tennis Association of Malaya (affiliated to the L.T.A.), is a younger organisation with much greater vitality; and the Malayan Football Association, also, we believe, affiliated to the parent F.A., has been in existence since the middle of last year. There is no reason at all why it should be more difficult for the M.C.C., if, with deference to Marylebone, we may give the letters a local application, to operate, than for the L.T.A. of Malaya. The board of cricket control, M.C.C., call it what you like, could meet on either one of the Easter or August Bank Holiday inter-state occasions just as the delegates of the L.T.A. meet during the championships or the Guillemard Cup matches.

There is much that a representative body such as this could achieve. In the first place it could do a great deal towards placing Malaya on the map from a cricket point of view, in the same way as has been done in Jamaica, where the arrangement of a visit by an M.C.C. side followed, if we remember rightly, promptly on the affiliation of the Jamaican authority to headquarters. Now that the Australians have set the ball rolling a visit from an M.C.C. side to Malaya is not beyond the bounds of probability within the next few years, and if and when that occasion arises it would be most desirable that the arrangements at this end should be in the hands of an authority representing the whole of the Malayan cricket public.

SPORT IN MACAO.

Sports in many of its forms is taking a firm hold on the people of Macao, says the Macao Bureau of Information and Publicity in one of its circulars. Football is perhaps the most popular game among the young men, and some of the teams in matches with Hong Kong teams have proved themselves no mean opponents. Of late several of such matches have taken place. Hockey too is beginning to have its votaries. In matches with Hong Kong teams the Macao players have provided excellent opposition. There have been tennis matches played of late, some of which have been very evenly contested. There is a limited interest in boxing which is increasing. Another form of sport which is beginning to take on is Basket Ball, and Ping-Pong has its exponents.

For January a big programme of sport has been planned and it is hoped to invite Hong Kong and Canton sportsmen to Macao.

LORD DERBY'S £1,750,000 ESTATE DEAL.

22,000 HOUSES IN LAN-CASHIRE.

LARGEST TRANSACTION OF RECENT YEARS.

The Earl of Derby will receive approximately £1,750,000 following a great sale of part of his extensive estates in the north.

This is the largest single estate deal of recent years. Mr. Philip E. Hill, the purchaser, has bought from the Earl's trustees freehold ground rents of 22,000 houses in Liverpool, Bootle, Kirkdale, and Walton.

Lord Derby will retain the manorial rights and gifts of livings on the property.

Mr. Philip E. Hill, of Hertford-street, W., is a native of Cardiff. During the war he made an immense fortune from the building of concrete ships, and subsequently engaged in the building of concrete houses. Mr. Hill is also director of a number of important concerns.

Lord Derby inherited 89,000 acres of land in half a dozen counties, but has sold considerable portions. The richest part of the property was 1,300 acres in Liverpool and its suburbs. He sold his Kent estates in 1909.

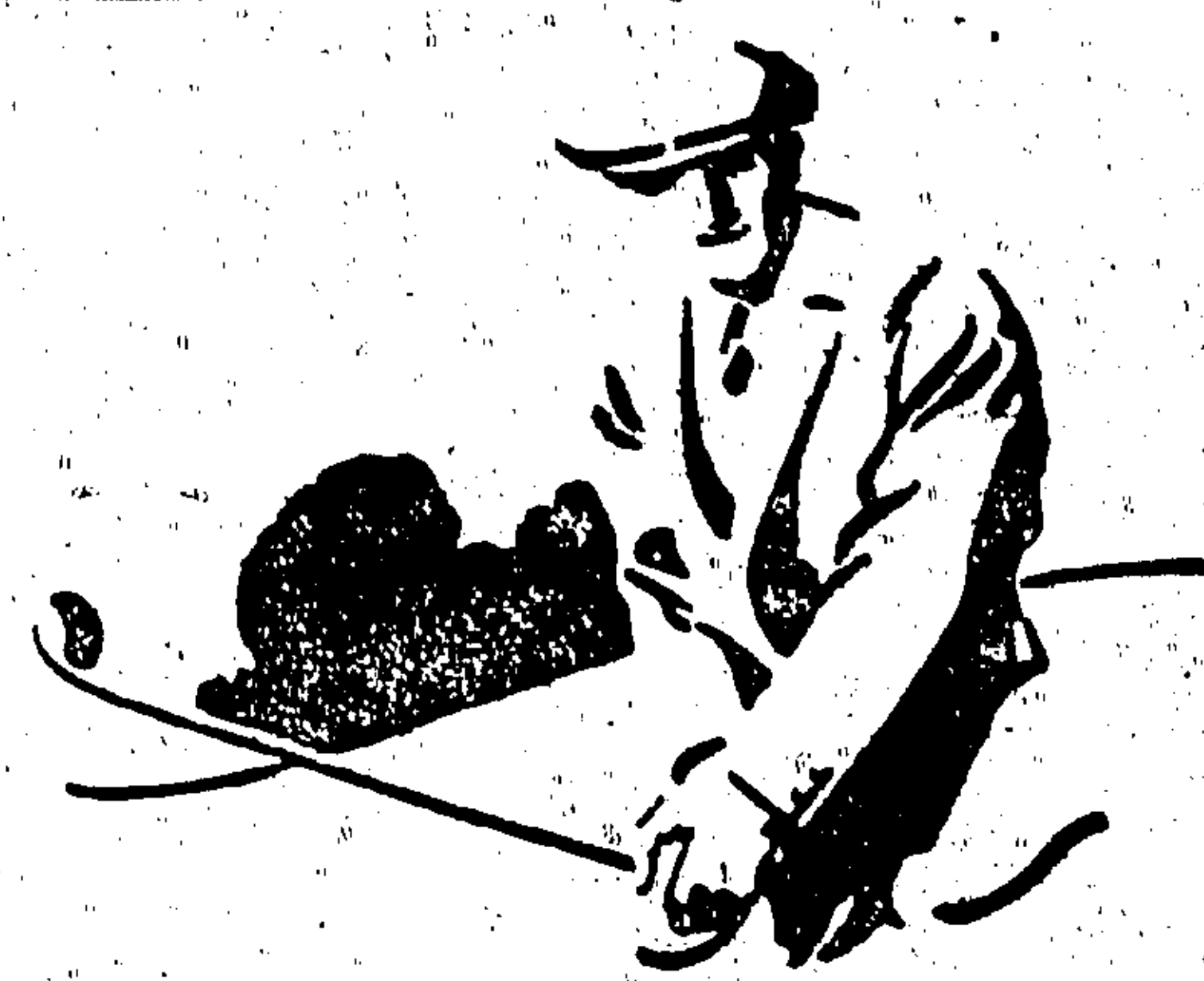
Lord Derby owned practically the whole of Bootle excepting the land occupied by the docks.

The manor came into the possession of the family in the eighteenth century. In 1847 the then Earl of Derby sold a large tract of the foreshore—some 270,000 square yards—to the Dock Trust for £200,000. The transfer resulted in the construction of the North Docks and the building of the town of Bootle, which, practically in a single lifetime, rose from a little seaside place into a county borough of more than 80,000 inhabitants. The borough area is roughly a square mile and a half.

Lord Derby, in June 1923, sold the whole of his Bootle and Pillington estates, with certain small exceptions. The price was reported to be in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000, but Lord Derby at the time denied he had received that amount, and said the sum was considerably less.

In 1924 Lord Derby sold the whole of his land in Colne to the local co-operative society, while still retaining the ancestral seat of the Stanley family at Knowsley.

He continues to be a large owner of urban sites in Preston and of agricultural land in the adjacent Fylde district of Lancashire. The Stanley family also retain Witherlack Hall, the residence of Major Oliver Stanley, M.P., with adjacent lands both in Westmorland and North Lancashire.



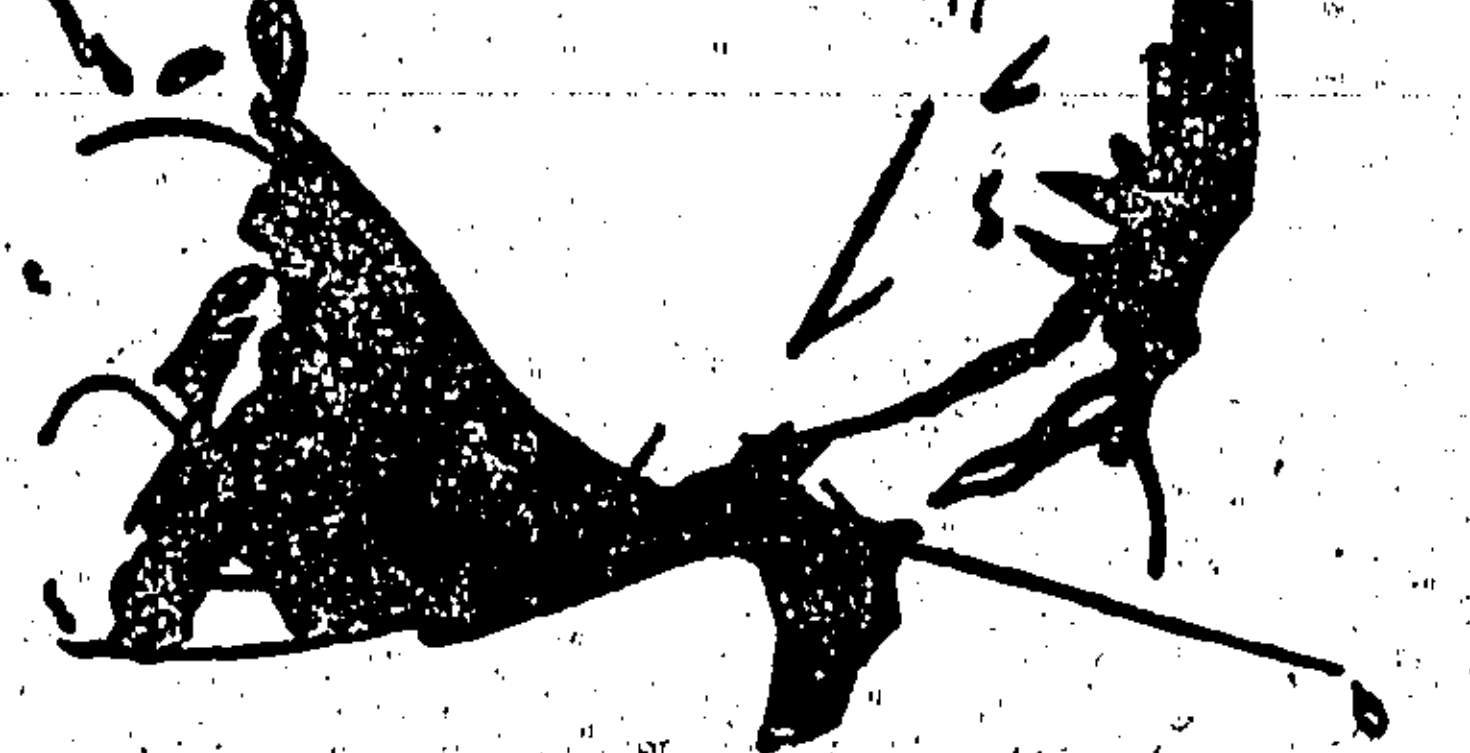
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[A.P. 111]

THE MORPHIA CASE.

CHRISTIE AND BLUMH SEVERELY CROSS-EXAMINED.

INTERESTING PASSAGES FROM LETTERS.

"PLUM PUDDING AND FAT NIGGER."

The Morphia Case which has deeply interested the European community and in which James Christie, an ex-Colonel of the British Army, and a Litvian, named Christopher Blumh are involved was continued yesterday afternoon at the Central Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindell.

The Court sat till 5.45 p.m. trying to conclude the case, but had to adjourn until Saturday at 11.30 a.m. During the afternoon both the defendants were severely cross-examined by Mr. T. H. King, C.I.D., for the prosecution. Interesting passages were read from three letters which were returned to the Police from the Dead Letter Office. One of these described "Khan Sahib as a fat nigger and good for nothing but plum pudding."

The chief witness for the prosecution, Leslie Ernest Haynes, who, it will be remembered assisted the Police in laying a "trap" for the two defendants, was said by Christie to have told a "tissue of lies in Court and had helped the Police out of spite because Christie refused him a loan at Shanghai."

Both defendants are being represented by Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask.

When the case opened at 2.30 p.m. Mr. King continued his cross-examination of Christie, who was asked how much money he had invested in the oil business with Blumh. Defendant refused to answer saying that it was his private business and only concerned himself and Blumh.

His Worship: I think you will have to answer that question.

Mr. Christie: I put in \$1,300 in Swatow.

Mr. King: When was that—About the end of September?

Mr. King: Was it put in a bank?—No, I gave cash to Blumh, and I do not know what he did with it.

Mr. King: Have you a receipt for it?—No.

Mr. King: Was there any document drawn up to show partnership?—No, only a verbal agreement was made between myself and Blumh.

Mr. King: How much money did Khan Sahib Malik Khan put in it?—I don't know. It was between him and Blumh.

Mr. King: Do you know whether Khan Sahib Malik Khan put anything into the oil business?—I do not.

Mr. King: Do you know if Blumh had any bank account in connection with this oil business?—Not in Hong Kong.

Mr. King: Anywhere else?—Yes, one in Hankow and one in Shanghai.

Mr. King: When you told Mr. Leask in your examination-in-chief that you were acting on behalf of Blumh in the oil business, were you acting as a friend or as a partner?—As a partner on anything placed by myself.

Mr. King: On what date did your operation in oil with Blumh begin?—Sometime in October, this year, but prior to that Blumh had been in communication with me before when I was in Swatow.

Mr. King: Why did you use the office at 450, Nathan Road?—It was used by Blumh temporarily until a big office had been established.

Mr. King: Had you any sign-board put up there?—Nothing.

Mr. King: In fact you will agree with me that the only sign outside was a Chinese board?—Yes.

"Fat Nigger And Plum Pudding."

Mr. King: Why could you not carry on your business either at No. 5 Victoria Gardens or at Malik Khan's Coffee shop?—One was a shop and the other was a residence.

Mr. King: Had you Malik Khan's permission to use "Khan Sahib" as a telegraphic address?—Absolutely, in fact his manager Mr. Karamchand advanced the money to register it.

Mr. King: You were in Macao about October 21st?—Yes, about that date.

Mr. King: Where did you stay?—In Boa Vista Hotel.

At this stage Mr. King produced three letters which were addressed to Christie at Macao, but were returned unclaimed. Those letters were retrieved by the Police from the "Dead Letter Office." Before showing the letters to Christie, Mr. King made it clear that the defendant had not seen them before and could not have known of their contents. Those letters were signed "Sonky."

Christie when shown the letter admitted that they were in Blumh's writing and were addressed to him. A passage from one letter was read out by Mr. King. It said "I hope you have reached the place alright."

"I Do Not Know Their Contents."

Christie: I wish to make it clear to the Court that the letters had never been in my possession and therefore I do not know of their contents.

The continuation of that passage was "I could not meet the fat nigger yesterday afternoon, but I will see him again to-morrow."

Mr. King (to defendant)—Now who is this fat nigger, was it Malik Khan? I have not the slightest idea of what is meant because I had no means of knowing. I did not meet Malik Khan until I returned from Macao.

Mr. King then read out another passage from the third letter. It said "Nothing special from the fat nigger. He is no good for business but only good for plum pudding. All the decorations he had won were through his sweet tongue."

Christie then said that from the last passage he would think that the fat nigger was Malik Khan, because when he came back he was shown the "decorations" which the Viceroy of India had given to Malik Khan to make him a "Khan Sahib."

Be Careful.

Another part of a letter was read out to Christie. This came from a man named Wacker at Swatow. It was to the effect that a lady had seen Christie in Macao on October 20th. The writer wanted to know how Christie could have been there when he was thought to be in Singapore at the time. Christie was also asked to be careful of such small matters might bring trouble, and also to keep the writer well informed of his movements.

Mr. Lindell said that that letter could not be relevant to the case.

Mr. King: Then who is the principal in this oil business, you or Blumh?—Blumh.

Mr. King: Why could not Blumh conduct the business himself?—For the simple reason Blumh could not understand Haynes. Haynes spoke too fast for him.

Mr. King: I mean conducting the business between himself, the Chinese buyer and Karim Din, leaving Haynes out entirely?—Because it was to my advantage to place 2,600 cases of oil myself.

Did Not Wish To Be Bothered.

Mr. King: Why did you sign the receipt instead of Blumh? Because I was going to stay in Hong Kong and Blumh was to go to Shanghai.

Mr. King: Why was Blumh going to Shanghai for? To make arrangements with Tracher & Co. to bring the 3,000 cases of oil down.

Mr. King: Would it not be cheaper to do so by cables?—It would not do as there were other arrangements to be made in connection with under cutting prices, etc.

Mr. King: Then why should the Chinese buyer be made to pay?—Because he was anxious to get the samples.

Other Big Business.

Mr. King: Now coming to that receipt of \$100,000, why should you show that to the Chinese buyer and to Haynes?—Because I wanted to show them that I had other big business and did not wish to be bothered with this small transaction.

Mr. King: How will you account for the note you sent to Haynes referring to "Little Willie"?—That referred to the Chinese buyer because I was anxious to get his name and bank reference and Haynes had not supplied me with them.

Mr. King: Oh, in spite of your big business, you now suggest that the long story given by the Chinese buyer was all a tissue of lies?—I don't say that, but I would say it was a misunderstanding all through. The Chinese in all the interviews had never spoken more than two words.

Mr. Lindell: The words which you are supposed to have said "You want these Morph" were all lies.

Defendant: I would never say such a thing to a Chinese. I always call a spade a spade.

Mr. King: Then his mention of kilos or kilograms were all lies?—I had never mentioned kilos at all. All my instructions with regards to the oil were given to Karim Din.

Mr. King: Then the whole conversation with the supposed buyer was interpreted by Karim Din?—There was very little interpretation. There was only talk of oil and nothing else.

Mr. King: With regard to Haynes, you will agree that he does not speak much Chinese?—I have not the slightest idea about Haynes' knowledge of Chinese.

"Nothing He Said Was True."

Mr. King: Can you then suggest why the two witnesses should come here and say that you had talked of everything but oil?—I can suggest nothing about the first witness, but I can suggest a lot about Haynes. Nothing he said in the witness-box was true and probably the Chinese buyer was only backing his statement.

Mr. King: You have a private code, in fact more than one?—Yes.

Mr. King: At the last interview was "Mr. K" present?—No, and Haynes knew very well that he would not be there because on a previous night I had told Haynes that "K" was going to Canton.

Mr. King closed his cross-examination and the defendant was re-examined by Mr. Leask who said that it was suggested that he (Christie) had chased after Haynes.

Christie: I did not. I only visited him once.

Mr. Leask: In fact you told Haynes that you did not want to see him in your office?—I told him that I would not like to see him in my office after dark.

Defendant then went on to explain why he kept seeing Haynes. He said that it was the buyer that he was after and had no means to communicate with him unless through Haynes.

Mr. Leask: In regard to your luggage being searched, it was suggested that you said that you were too old a hand to carry anything incriminating with you. Now in fact what did you say?—The European policeman who made the search said that he was after spare parts of machine gun, and I told him that I was not a peddler. I do not carry them with me, and that I was dealing with the Chinese Government.

When asked if he could suggest a motive for Haynes to testify against him, Christie said that it was all a spite because he had refused to lend the \$450 Haynes had asked him for at Shanghai and also for not allowing Haynes to come into the arms deal. Christie added that he had told Haynes that being a schoolmaster, he would not know anything about the "business" and also could not understand Chinese officials.

The Magistrate (to defendant): You suggest that Haynes, out of spite for those two things, has come into Court to perjure himself to get you into gaol?—Yes, I do.

The Magistrate: You remember that landlord's small boy who came into Court to say that you had promised to give a cheque for the rent?—Yes, but it was a misunderstanding. I told him that the rent would be paid by Karim Din the next day.

The Magistrate: Oh, another misunderstanding, was it?

Soliciting Financial Help.

Mr. Karamchand, manager of the Bombay cafe, was then called for the defence. He said that he met Blumh in Hankow in 1923. Blumh had an office in the French Concession and was engaged in imports and exports. He came across Blumh again in Hong Kong in September of this year and through Blumh he was introduced to Christie.

Blumh told him that he was dealing in oil and needed financial assistance to put up an office here and at Canton. Witness promised to help and asked them to call next morning.

Both defendants called on the witness the next morning and was introduced to the proprietor of the cafe, Khan Sahib Malik Khan. Witness was instructed by him to master to advance small sums of money ranging from \$10 to \$30 for cables and other incidental expenses.

Witness said that Blumh had also requested him to arrange a guarantee with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank to cover for the oil which was to be sent here. He was informed by his master that a guarantee of \$4,000 had been arranged with the bank.

Witness and Blumh made investigation the next day about the oil market and found that the price had dropped considerably. As a result of this, Malik Khan cabled to Shanghai cancelling the order.

In reply to Mr. King, witness said that he had not invested any money in this oil deal. His master was interested, and as far as he knew, had not put any capital into the business beyond arranging a guarantee for Blumh. His master Malik Khan is now in Shanghai and would be back within a few days.

BLUMH'S STORY.

The defendant Blumh then went into the witness-box and said that he was a commission agent dealing in oil. Prior to that he was secretary to the Litvian Consul at Shanghai. He produced a certificate to show that he was honourably discharged from that post in February 1922. After that he went to Seattle in 1923 where he was appointed by Messrs. Macdonald and Hillie to act as their manager in Japan. Blumh also produced a contract he had made with that firm.

He first met Christie 4 years ago in Hankow. He left Macdonald and Hillie in 1925 to establish his own business at Hankow where he had an office in French Concession. He was then dealing in wood oil and antimony.

Defendant was compelled to fly Hankow when the Reds occupied the city in February this year. He returned to Shanghai and met Christie there. A few days after Christie left for Swatow. Defendant was then offered by Mr. Zia,

assistant comprador to the lubricating department of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the agency for a brand of oil in South China. He accepted this and went down to Canton where he received a letter from Zia introducing him to Thacher and Co. at Shanghai for this particular brand of oil. Zia also offered him the agency for an anti-opium pile.

Defendant corroborated how he met Malik Khan through Karamchand and proposed business to him. Malik Khan agreed to put up \$10,000 for the business and gave defendant money to cable to Shanghai for 5,000 cases of oil. Defendant after cabling investigated the market and found that oil in Hong Kong had dropped from \$5.50 to about \$3.30, \$3.40 and \$3.50 a case. He then decided with Malik Khan to cancel their order as it was impossible to do business at that figure. Another cable was accordingly despatched to Shanghai.

Khan Sahib or Malik Khan had also agreed to finance up to the extent of \$20,000 if a Chinese could be found to buy the oil. Christie then told Blumh that he knew in Hong Kong who would be able to get them a buyer.

Mr. Leask: When did you first meet Haynes?—On November 8th.

Mr. Leask: Where did you see him?—Mr. Christie and I went to St. George's Hotel to see Haynes.

Mr. Leask: What was the discussion about?—It was all about arms, mining and oil. Haynes mentioned something about a company in London and also about some China house. I could not understand all that he said because he spoke very strangely.

Mr. Leask: Was there another man present?—Yes, one other gentleman was there, and that gentleman I now recognise as Des-Sgt. Baker.

Mr. Leask: Was any document or cable produced by Christie?—Yes, Christie produced a telegram from Shanghai. He also said that I was the oil man and could supply oil.

Mr. Leask: Haynes' evidence was that as the telegram was produced another piece of paper was shown to Haynes with it. Now is this true?—No, absolutely a lie. The cable was just as it is now. It was in Bentley's code.

Mr. Leask: So you had never seen a piece of paper purporting to be a translation of the telegram reading "Overstocked 540 Hong Kong?—Never saw it.

Mr. Leask: Did you go to see Haynes again?—Yes, a few days later. While in his room an Italian piece goods peddler came in and demanded money. Haynes apologised to him for not being able to pay up, and the man refused to go. Haynes then opened his wardrobe and showed all his clothes.

Mr. Leask then told the Court that he had located the Italian peddler.

Answering to further questions, Blumh said that Haynes introduced the Chinese buyer as Yee and said that the man could not speak English. Defendant had never heard Christie saying that "You want these Morph." Blumh added that when the Chinese buyer was brought in to their office, Christie was very annoyed because it was getting dark and told the Chinese that that was not the time to do business and also told Haynes very sternly about it, too.

The next afternoon, Haynes came back with the buyer and Karim Din was also present. There was a dispute about putting up \$1,000 for expenses to Shanghai?—Because the buyer wanted the goods quickly.

Defendant explained that if he were in Shanghai he could arrange for a commission and also expedite the shipment.

Haynes In Need Of Money.

Mr. Leask: Did Haynes agree to it?—Yes, he was very glad. He said "For God's sake, Jim, try to get the goods quickly. I need money very badly."

Mr. Leask then referred the defendant to an envelope which the Police found in defendants' office. The address on the envelope was for one Hoffman in Shanghai, and on the other side "Hoffman" was written in pencil.

The prosecution suggested at a previous hearing that the "Roche and Hoffman" brand of morphine was discussed.

Blumh's explanation was that Hoffman was an American living in the same hotel as he and Christie. He left for Shanghai and had asked defendant to send him some silk shawls. At the time, he made a note in pencil on the back of the discarded envelope to call on a friend of Hoffman's named Hoffman, who was in the business at Hankow.

Blumh's explanation as to signing his letters "Sonky" to Christie was that since he always addressed Christie "Papsky," he always concluded with "Sonky."

"Fat nigger" was meant for Khan Sahib. He used that term because he was very annoyed with the way he was put off day after day and no business was done.

Mr. Lindell (to defendant): You said the price of oil fell to \$3.50 on about November 21st, did it go up again?—No.

Magistrate's Questions.

Mr. Lindell: The lowest price you got at Shanghai was \$3.50?—Yes.

Mr. Lindell: What business could you do then at those figures?—If I had gone to Shanghai, I could make arrangement for a commission to be paid me, as there was

(Continued on next Column.)

TWO GALLANT OFFICERS HONOURED.

INVESTITURE BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

WARM TRIBUTES TO MR. BEATTY AND MR. DUNCAN.

A very interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon in the drawing room of Government House when H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) invested Mr. Beatty, formerly of the a.s. *Summing* with the insignia of the O.B.E., and Mr. Duncan with the Royal Humane Society's medal.

H.E. the Governor was accompanied by his A.D.C. (Capt. Whyte) and others present were: H.E. Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt (C.-in-C. China Station), H.E. Major-General Luard (G.O.C. South China Command), Hon. Mr. Hallifax, formerly of the a.s. *Summing*, and Mr. Beatty and Mr. Duncan were duly introduced to H.E. by Mr. N. S. Brown and Commander Hole, the Harbour Master.

The O.B.E. Warrant.

Commander Hole then read the warrant investing Mr. Beatty which was couched in the following terms:

"Gazetted as First by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India and Sovereign of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Our trusty and well beloved Thomas Parke Beatty, Esquire, G.M.S.R.S."

Whereas We have thought fit to nominate and appoint you to be an Officer of the Civil Division of Our said Most Excellent Order of the British Empire We do by these presents grant unto you the Dignity of an Officer of Our said Order and hereby authorise you to have hold and enjoy the said Dignity and Rank of an Officer of Our aforesaid Order together with all and singular the privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Order, this Third day of June 1927 in the Eighteenth year of Our Reign.

By the Sovereign's Command, EDWARD P. Grant Master.

(Continued on next Column.)

and is keen competition between the Standard Oil Company and other companies.

Mr. Lindell: Did you ever hear the Chinese buyer offering you a figure for the oil?—Yes.

Mr. Lindell: What price?—\$3.50, the price we quoted him from the telegram.

Mr. Lindell: Although you were buying at \$3.50 and selling it for the same price, you still asked for \$1,000 expenses to go to Shanghai?—Yes, because the buyer was asking for 2,500 cases every month.

Mr. Lindell: Still I cannot understand how you could hope to obtain better terms by going to Shanghai?—Because the buyer wanted the goods quickly.

Defendant explained that if he were in Shanghai he could arrange for a commission and also expedite the shipment.

Cross-examination.

In his cross-examination of Blumh, Mr. King asked about the address of Thacher and Co. at Shanghai and suggested that no such name was in existence. Defendant replied that the address was No. 38, Kiangsai Road, and that Thacher was introduced to him by a Chinese, who was assistant comprador to a big firm. Defendant, however, admitted that he had never seen Thacher himself, and that no definite arrangement as to a commission had so far been made.

Mr. King: How much did Christie advance you for the business?—He only paid my expenses. They amounted to about \$400. At Swatow \$200 was paid to me.

Answering to further questions, Blumh admitted that Malik Khan the commission had so far been "new."

Mr. King: Referring to what you wrote to Christie about "good for plum pudding," what do you actually mean by it. Do you mean that Malik Khan was a pudding from which you could get plums?—No, that was not my meaning. I meant that he was not good for business.

To further questions, Blumh said he never had any samples of oil in Hong Kong. Christie had also told him that Gerard Baker whom they met at Haynes' room was a policeman.

Mr. King: He did not tell you to be careful of him?—Why there was no reason.

At this stage, Mr. Lindell asked how long the cross-examination would take and on being told that it would take another ten or fifteen minutes and that Mr. Leask would address the Court for at least twenty minutes, the case was then adjourned until Saturday morning at 11.30.

Governor's Tribute To The "Summing" Officers.

Mr. Beatty—The gallant action for which His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint you to be an Officer of the most excellent Order of the British Empire is fresh in our memory and will never be forgotten in Hong Kong. On the afternoon of the 15th November, 1926, pirates had seized the a.s. *Summing*, in which you were First Officer, and all the ship's officers had been disarmed. The pirates then ordered the ship to be navigated by its officers to Bias Bay, and during the following night you and Mr. Hurst, the Second Officer, were on the bridge of the *Summing*, steering for Chalang Point and watched by two pirates armed with automatic pistols. Mr. Hurst and you by a means of a clever *ruse de guerre* took these two pirates by surprise, felled them with a 14 lb. lead and regained control of the ship's bridge. With two pistols, which had been secreted in the chart-desk and with arms taken from the two pirates you had felled, you covered the approaches to the bridge on either side of the ship. You then contrived to get the other ship's officers, among them Mr. Andrew Duncan, who is also here to-day, and the European passengers through a hatch skylight on to the bridge, and together you beat off all counter attacks made by the pirates in this fighting. Failing to retake the bridge, the pirates set fire to the ship with the idea of burning the defence. But fortunately the ship's officers managed to get the crew, who were forward, to let go the starboard anchor. The ship then lay broadside to the wind, thus diverting the flames and the smoke from the bridge; and eventually the direction of the wind drove the fire aft to the poop where the pirates were entrenched and compelled them to leave the ship in two of its boats. The officers then regained full control of their ship, and finally with the assistance of H.M.S. *Bluebird*, which came to the rescue, succeeded in getting the fire under control.

In this affair you and your brother officers displayed the utmost gallantry and worthily upheld the highest traditions of the mercantile marine. You have set a splendid example and I congratulate you most heartily on the honour which His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer upon you. It is a very great pleasure to me to be the means of investing you with these insignia.

"Endeavoured To Save Life."

The Royal Humane Society's warrant stated:—

At a meeting of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society held at their Office, 4, Trafalgar Square, on the 14th day of June, 1927. Present: General Sir W. T. Adair, K.C.B., Treasurer, in the Chair.

It was resolved unanimously that the Bronze Medal of the Society be presented to Andrew Duncan for having endeavoured to save life from drowning.

EDWARD P. Grant Master.

F. A. C. CLAUGHTON, Secretary.

A Very Gallant Deed In The Huangpu River.

Addressing Mr. Duncan His Excellency said:—

Mr. Duncan—On the night of the 11th September last the a.s. *Changchow*, of which at that time you were Third Engineer, was at anchor above Kiangsai Arsenal in the Lungsha Reach of the Huangpu River. The ship's boat was an accommodation ladder and Mr. John Griffiths, the ship's Second Officer, had entered the boat intending to go ashore. After stepping into the boat Mr. Griffiths went aft to ship the tiller and in so doing by accident he fell overboard. The boat "man overboard" was at once raised. You were then on the deck of the *Changchow* and you immediately dived into the river without taking time to divest yourself of any of your clothing in an attempt to rescue your brother officer. The night was dark and an exceptionally strong ebb tide was running. The tide soon swept you well aft of your ship and you were eventually picked up without having seen or heard anything of Mr. Griffiths, who it seems never came to the surface. The ship's boat, which had also searched for Mr. Griffiths without success, and which picked up you, was unable to pull back to the *Changchow* against the tide and, therefore, dropped downstream to the a.s. *Wulu*. For your gallant action under these dangerous conditions the Royal Humane Society has awarded you its Bronze Medal and its certificate. I grieve with you that your brave attempt was not crowned with success: but I rejoice that your gallantry, worthy in every way of the fine service to which you belong, has been recognized by the Royal Humane Society, and it gives me great pleasure to be the means of investing you with this medal. I am glad also to salute you as one of the gallant officers who in November, 1926, rescued the a.s. *Summing* from a gang of Bias Bay pirates.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

RETURNED BANISHEES TELL A STORY.

LOOKING FOR SAFETY.

[BY NOTE-BOOK.]

Included in the case lists of the Police Courts yesterday were three men who were punished for returning from banishment. Another man with a bad record stole cigarette-cases from a consignment at Holt's Wharf.

DUTIFUL SONS.

The excuse that one returned banished gave Mr. R. E. Lindell for his presence in the Colony was that he was on his way to Swatow to join his mother. Against this was a record of previous convictions for "false pretences" and theft. "You are a nice character," remarked his Worship, "twelve months and twenty strokes."

Another Chinese also brought his mother into the story. The man telling how he brought the old lady to safety while the "Reds" were in control in Canton. Of course he had no desire to stay here. But he had been twice convicted of criminal acts. The sentence was six months' "hard."

MISSING CIGARETTE CASES.

The mystery attending the loss of 23 cigarette cases from a consignment at Holt's Wharf was partly solved when a former employee was found with one in his possession and had to answer a charge of theft before the Kowloon Magistrate.

Defendant, who had a record of three previous convictions for petty thefts, was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour, and thereafter to be under police supervision for one year.

INFERIOR MORTAR.

Another P.W.D. prosecution against a building contractor, Man Lok, of No. 563, Nathan Road, was brought in the Kowloon Court for using inferior lime mortar in the building of No. 283, Kowloon Tong. The defendant was fined \$50, and an order was made to pull down the house he had built.

THE FOUR HORSEMEN.

REX INGRAMS FAMOUS WAR FILM.

VALENTINO THE GREAT LOVER.

CROWDED HOUSE AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" is perhaps the best film which has been made so far of the Great War. It is peace propaganda as is "What Price Glory" but of a different and higher order although considered purely as propaganda probably not so efficient. "What Price Glory" gave one a picture on the one hand of men brutalised out of all humanity by the war, and impossible heroism on the other. "The Four Horsemen" presents us with gallant gentlemen fighting to save their country from the invader, but its lesson emphasised again and again is of the fearful destructiveness, the misery and waste of war.

We are a little doubtful of the desirability of war films, and the fostering as they must of old hatreds, but if we must have them it is at least a welcome change to see a picture of a war which does not deal with the American share in it.

"The Four Horsemen" is the epic of the Marne and of ravaged Belgium. A not very edifying love story is woven into, but that matters little, and you may if you like accept the producer's excuse that Marguerite was redeemed by the war. The story of Marcel Desnoyers that pathetic figure of the wealthy bourgeoisie is more poignant than the love affairs of the young people. Joseph Swickard is not often heard of, but he here gives a magnificent performance. Through all his misery he never quite loses dignity, though like Lear, he may be childish and distraught.

Rudolph Valentino plays the hero who is not a hero, most admirably. What exact quality this young man possessed which gave him immense popularity directly he appeared on the screen in his first prominent part—that of Julio—it is hard to say. But there is no mistaking genius. Julio is an unsatisfactory young man, who makes good, so far as courage goes, in the trenches, and yet throughout he holds your sympathy. You want him to be better self, to gain the applause and receive the palm. You want him to gain Marguerite despite the claims of her blind husband.

Rex Ingram evidently realised this magnetic power, and he has relied on it. Julio is killed, his love story finished, his life barely begun, his talent unrecognized, and his character half formed. Julio in short is a tragedy, and yet to Valentino we owe it that we cannot feel that that vigorous young life is ended. We may see him buried but he still lives for he is so typical a product of his period, the adolescent in the upheaval of war.

"The Four Horsemen" gives plenty of food for thought, it offers plenty of chances of criticism, because it is a worth while film. A little out of date, possibly, but still intensely interesting. The advance bookings yesterday were phenomenal and we advise you to book your seat well ahead in consequence of the popularity of the film. The Queen's Theatre was packed for the 8.15 p.m. performance.

STAR FERRY FARES.

ALTERATION IN SCALE OF CHARGES.

PERSONS UNDER 16 YEARS HALF PRICE.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns the Star Ferry Company, Ltd., propose to make certain minor alterations in their scale of charges as from January 1st.

The large family tickets are to be abolished. Under the present arrangements it is possible to get a monthly family ticket for twelve persons for \$17 a month and one for a family of eight or nine persons for \$10. These concessions have proved of very little real value although it is believed that there is at any rate one family ticket for twelve issued.

From January 1st the largest family ticket will be for five persons, the charge for which will be unchanged, viz., \$12 a month. Among the new regulations is one permitting persons under 16 years of age to travel at half-price, that is for five cents a trip. A monthly ticket for persons under 16 years, will be \$2. Children under three years of age will travel free. A family includes husband, wife, unmarried children and governess, nurse or amah living in the same house.

Members of the Fire Brigade in uniform will from the New Year be given the same concessions as men of the Army, Navy and Police—half fares.

Y.M.C.A. ENTERTAINMENTS.

WARM TRIBUTES TO PAST WORK FOR SOLDIERS.

CONCERTS, &c., TO CONTINUE.

The final meeting of the Entertainment and sub-committee of the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. was held at 5.30 p.m. yesterday in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Mr. J. H. Hunt, who was in the chair read a letter from Major-General Luard (G.O.C. South China Command) apologising for his absence and deputed Colonel Russell Brown to represent him. Mr. Hunt remarked that the first meeting of the Committee was held on March 14th, and since then 54 concerts had been held in seven different places.

Willing Helpers.

Mr. Sutherland (the Chairman of the sub-committee) then read the report of his Committee. This report showed what a great debt the army owed to the Y.M.C.A. and also showed how nobly residents and members of the Naval and Military Services had come forward as contributors to the entertainments.

The Army's Thanks.

Colonel C. Russell Brown, speaking for the Army, thanked all the ladies and gentlemen who had done so much to make the soldiers' life in Hong Kong a happy one. The Army itself can do much in the way of entertainment, but a sudden incursion of 30,000 men would have been too much for them without the help of the Y.M.C.A. The work of the Entertainment Committee had served to keep the soldiers healthy, to preserve their morale and their spirits, and as a consequence the hospitals had been surprisingly empty.

Mr. P. S. Cassidy expressed the thanks of the Directors.

Wireless Concerts.

Mr. Sutherland then read a report stating that a wireless transmitter had been installed on the roof of the Lea Theatre and it was hoped that they would be able to broadcast concerts in the near future.

Mr. Hunt emphasised the fact that the Y.M.C.A. entertainments are not ceasing, they are being carried on both at Chater Road and Kowloon.

Big Concert At City Hall.

In proof of this, a big concert is to be held at the City Hall on Friday, December 23rd. This concert is being organized by Mrs. P. Youngusband, and it is going to be an even greater success than its predecessors. A special programme has been arranged, and everything is promised to be just one better than ever before.

SINCERE COMPANY WIN THEIR CASE.

ABSENT PLAINTIFF.

The plaintiff again failed to appear in the case held before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Supreme Court yesterday, in which New Koon Wah, of 14, Chung Ching Street, sued the Sincere Co., Ltd., for \$11,068.

The case first came before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) on Monday week, when the plaintiff failed to appear, and the action was struck out of the list.

The claim of plaintiff for \$11,068, was made up of \$1,000 deposited with the defendants, \$48 interest at the rate of 20 cents per diem per mille on the sum of \$6,000 from September 6th, last year to the present date, and \$30 interest at a similar rate on \$5,000 from October 27th last year to the present date.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the defendant Company.

Yesterday morning a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master gave evidence of having, on December 10th served a copy of an order made by the Chief Justice, dated the previous day, upon Messrs. Lee and Russ, the solicitors for the plaintiff on the record.

The plaintiff's name was called, but he again failed to appear. Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant Company with costs.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Jenkin said that there was no counter-claim.

WILD BOAR'S ATTACK.

DROPPED BY A SHOT AT HUNTER'S FEET.

VEVEY, SWITZERLAND.

Driven from their haunts by the severe weather, wild boars, which were believed to be extinct in these parts, have made their appearance on the hills of the Rhone Valley. Villeneuve had a thrilling experience. While the men were following them up one animal, which had been slightly wounded, suddenly turned and attacked the foremost of the party.

He had just time to fire a second shot and the beast fell dead at his feet.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT KOWLOON.

DEFENDANT DENIES COMPLICITY.

SENT FOR TRIAL.

The case of attempted armed robbery, which was opened on Tuesday before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy, was continued yesterday morning.

Evidence of arrest was given by Chinese constable D322 and Section Sergeant D52.

Constable D322 stated that he was on duty at 1 a.m. on November 25th when he heard a police whistle blown in Shanghai Street. He ran towards the sound and met defendant running. He arrested defendant, who threw a knife into the gutter. He picked this up and with the help of the Sergeant, who had followed him, searched the defendant, but failed to find anything on him. They then proceeded to 9, Shanghai Street, where they found the women witnesses. The amah threw down from the verandah a bucket and a bundle of wire which the robbers had left behind. The defendant was then taken to the Police Station.

Sub-Inspector Fallon gave evidence of having seen the defendant at the Station, and of receiving the bucket and the coil of wire. He then proceeded to the scene of the attempted robbery, where he discovered a knife sheath, made out of newspaper.

The contents of the bucket were as follows:

- 4 new wooden and wire gags.
- 3 walrus.
- 2 small empty opium pots.
- A hammer, screwdriver, pincers, a soldering iron and a block of wood.

Defendant maintained that he had been arrested by mistake, and was never on the first floor of 9, Shanghai Street.

He was committed for trial next month in the Supreme Court.

CHILD CRIMINALS.

RUSSIA'S WORST EVIL.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who has left Russia after a three months' investigation of conditions there, describes in a message from Riga the gangs of homeless children who infest the streets committing all kinds of offences. He says:

These waifs are to-day responsible for more than 80 per cent. of the crimes committed within Russia. They are not afraid of the police, for no punishment awaits them if they are arrested. They may be sent to a children's home if the weather is cold, and if the food is good they may stay a little while. But escape is easy, and nine times out of ten they take several of the other children with them.

The homeless children are the most terrible evil in Russia. They form a gigantic, organised army with which the Soviet Government is absolutely powerless to cope. Not only is it horrible that tens and hundreds of thousands of children, ranging from 7 to 17, fill the streets and the squares living by picking pockets, hold-ups, robbery, and burglary, even committing murder, but what is still more terrible is that these squadrons are not decreasing, but are increasing in number.

To-day the majority of the homeless are not orphans. They are runaways from home. They have been attracted to the lawless life of the streets by other homeless children. Mothers blame the housing crisis in Russia for this condition. They say that if they had a little flat themselves, even if it were only two rooms, the situation would be better. Instead five families live in a five-room apartment.

The origin of this class was during the war when behind the front lines appeared homeless waifs, orphans, and others who had lost their parents. These children were fed by the field kitchens. They stole whatever they could, and in the end gangs were formed with chiefs, who led their companies of freebooters into the nearest cities.

These youngsters find shelter wherever they can, even in the sewers. The Moscow *Izvestia* reported that a gang actually made their home in one of the towers of the Kremlin, where archives were stored. The children had found an underground passageway leading to the tower. Before discovery they had burned half of the archives for fuel.

DYING BOY'S STOICISM.

At a Walsall, Staffordshire, inquest on Walter Fellows, aged 11, who was fatally injured when trying to jump on to a lorry trailer after riding on the connecting rod, it was stated that when dying in hospital he said to his father, "Dad, I'm a bad lad. Don't worry. It hasn't hurt me much."

A verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

EUROPEAN TRADE BARRIERS.

SUBJECT BEING DISCUSSED IN LONDON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, December 14th.

The European trade barriers and the recommendation of the International Economic Conference are being discussed at a conference in London summoned by the League of Nations Union.

At the opening meeting, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, pointed out that general unconditional and most favoured nation treatment had been the cardinal feature of Britain's commercial treaty policy and had been continued since the war by treaties and other diplomatic arrangements.

The Geneva Economic Conference had been followed by constructive work. About twenty countries had signed the convention on export and import prohibitions prepared by the diplomatic conference last month. The convention on the enforcement of foreign arbitration awards had been signed last week by the British Government. While the economic organization of the League was entering on new tasks it was of the utmost importance that all its members should carry out agreements already made. The ratification of past economic conventions was by no means universal. If the League was to make satisfactory progress over new ground, they must consolidate the ground already covered.

M. Theunis, formerly Belgian Premier, emphasised the utility shown in some countries of expending vast sums on ports and railways to reduce costs and time of transport, and the neutralising of this work by excessive and annoying tariffs. Many other speakers emphasised that the interests of European countries lay in facilitating not impeding the flow of international trade.

DETECTIVE DOG.

BURGLARS RUN TO EARTH.

7-MILES TRAIL.

LAUSANNE. The detective instincts of Wigger, the Alsatian police dog attached to the gendarmerie of the Canton Vaud, have again been instrumental in bringing to justice the perpetrators of a number of burglaries, which had baffled the police.

Recently thieves entered a villa situated between Burtigny and Gimel and got away with a quantity of valuables. Twenty-four hours later Wigger was taken to the scene and allowed to scent a broken window and footmarks in the garden. Without delay he headed for a wood, where he unearthed the remains of food and the extinct embers of several fires, showing that the thieves had spent some days there while preparing their coup.

Tracked To A Village.

Taking up the trail again, Wigger led the way to a barn, where the burglars had slept, after which he dashed off towards Gimel. Inquiries proved that the wanted criminal, had been in the village on the night of the robbery, and later they were arrested some miles away.

The distance covered by Wigger in his search was more than seven miles. On another occasion recently he followed a trail for fourteen miles before running his quarry to earth.

A few days ago, says a Lausanne paper, a farmer at Founex lost a pocket book containing a large sum of money in a field where ploughing was in progress. The help of Wigger was sought, and in less than fifteen minutes the missing wallet, which had been completely buried, was restored to its owner.

THE PERFECT BANANA.

WORLD-WIDE SEARCH BY BRITISH SCIENTISTS.

A new greenhouse at Kew Gardens is to be the centre of a world-wide search by British scientists for the perfect banana.

In its insect-proof "isolation wards" there will be kept under continued observation banana plants sent home by one of the staff who will leave next month for the Far East.

After quarantine, which may last more than a year, suckers from the healthy plants will be sent to the Imperial College of Agriculture, Trinidad, to be tested for immunity from the dreaded Panama disease. This disease was not until recently considered a menace, but it has now obtained such a grip that its effect during the next ten years might, it is considered, be disastrous.

The Kew banana quarantine station has been set up by means of a grant from the Empire Marketing Board.

SOFT X-RAYS.

YOUNG STUDENT'S DISCOVERY.

SKIN AS A "HALF CONDUCTOR."

COPENHAGEN.

A young student, Mr. R. Mollgaard-Hansen, working at the electro-technical laboratory of the Polytechnical Academy, has discovered a new method of producing X-rays.

In reply to an inquiry as to how he made the tests that led to his discovery, Mr. Mollgaard-Hansen said:

In a month's time I am to pass my final examinations as an electrical engineer, and in May last I commenced a theoretical investigation of the so-called Rabbek-Johansen effect, which was found in 1917 by the two Danish engineers Rabbek and Johansen.

Towards the end of my investigations I discovered that a kind of X-rays is emitted from this system, which consists of a lithographic stone, on the polished surface of which a plate of metal, polished on the lower surface, is resting.

Rays That Destroy.

As to the practical importance of the discovery: Perhaps it will now be possible to construct an apparatus that produces soft X-rays. In my opinion the Rabbek-Johansen effect is to be found in a series of substances which have not yet been tested. All these substances can doubtless be used in the same way as the lithographic stone as "half-conductors" in a Rabbek-Johansen system for instance, agate, dry paper, slate, marble, and the human skin.

There is hardly any doubt that if human skin is used as "half conductor" in such a system X-rays will be emitted.

By means of the ordinary X-ray tubes hard X-rays are mainly produced and these destroy the skin and the tissues. That is why physicians and scientists using X-rays see their hands and arms waste away.

MY MOST EXCITING DAY.

STORY OF A SWORD-MAKE AND A GET-RICH-QUICK SUITOR BEYOND THE KHYBER PASS.

[BY SIRDAR IKBAL ALI SHAH]

(The well-known Afghan traveller and writer.)

One of my most extraordinary experiences was when I accompanied a Mullah of repute to a frontier village through the wild Khyber Pass. As we entered the turret-crowned gate, the call from the minaret of the village mosque, "God is Great, God is Great," was bestirring the faithful to prayer. That being over, a right royal feast was given in honour of the mighty Mullah, and the visit was taken advantage of to settle a tribal feud.

Young and old gathered at the public square after the dinner, the Elders seating themselves around the Mullah in the centre. The question was, how far a poor sword-maker, Akram Khan, was justified in stabbing the trusted servant of Sunjar, a rich, gay Lothario of the village; and being unable to pay bloodmoney, what recompense was he to make?

"Let the murderer speak, let his blood flow," they shouted; but I hush fell upon the gathering as I saw the swordmaker's gaunt figure stretch itself to its full length.

"I, Akram Khan," he spoke with defiance, "have slain him hired poltroon. I have slain him at my own doorstep with this." An Afghan blade shone in his hand. "A long line of warriors have I, and in their name I will not utter the edicts of my clan for a hundred Sunjars."

On this the village youths lost control, snatches of burning faggots from the bonfires, or felt for their large knives and guns.

"This son of a sword-maker thus challenges us," they roared. "Even there he would be cut up or burnt limb by limb."

In this tumultuous scene, however, Akram Khan was understood to say that the murdered man was a man not only of low parentage, but also bearing a wound in his back, indicating cowardice in battle, was seeking the hand of a warrior's daughter, I stabbed the bearer of the proposal as my answer to his smatter."

The Mullah stopped the telling of his beads upon this, greybearded eyed each other in astonishment. Red began to mount in the faces of the young, the youths hung their heads as in shame. Such a thing was never heard of on the Borderland.

The Mullah nodded approvingly, and lifting his hands in prayer said: "So had Allah written, and Akram's actions were thus completely vindicated."

HAPPY MINERS.

PITS WHERE EMPLOYERS AND MEN ARE FRIENDS.

WELFARE WORK DEFEATS COMMUNISM.

MANSFIELD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

More than 10,000 men are bound by ties of loyalty and friendship, as well as by common interests, to the Bolsover Colliery Company, Limited, who own five of the biggest and most up-to-date pits in the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire coalfield.

Communists have often tried to create trouble and unrest among the men, but have been compelled to admit defeat. Mr. J. P. Houghton, a director of the company, said:

Our aim has been to create a happy family of all the men we employ by making their lives brighter and more interesting. Meetings are held periodically between representatives of employers and employed to discuss mutual problems; and the men contribute suggestions for increasing output and reducing costs in the certain knowledge that they will ultimately react to their own advantage.

Training Miners For Official Posts.

One of the first steps taken by the company in their welfare work was to institute classes where the men off duty could receive training enabling them to become officials. The result is seen to-day. The agent responsible for the mining work at all the collieries once worked as a pony driver underground, and the manager of one pit began as an office boy. Many under-managers, deputies and other officials also gained their positions through attending the classes.

Country House For Scouts.

Five years ago the company bought Edwinstowe Hall, a country house with delightful grounds, on the borders of Sherwood Forest, as a centre for their welfare activities. Here each week-end troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, made up of the sons and daughters of miners, are entertained. Near each pit sports grounds are provided.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S STEAMER "KALYAN".
ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 14th DECEMBER, 1927.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at transit in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 3 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 3rd January, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 14th Dec., 1927. [5647]

VERENIGDE NEDERLANDS-CHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GENOA & COLOMBO.

THE Steamship "ZUSMA (9)" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd December, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th December, 1927, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within Ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.E., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 14th Dec., 1927. [5651]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL PORTS VIA STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 12th December.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd January, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

12th December, 1927. [5637]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 3rd January, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th instant, at 10 a.m.



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Pres. McKinley Tues. Jan. 3rd
Pres. Grant Tues. Jan. 17th
Pres. Cleveland Tues. Jan. 31st

Pres. Pierce Wed. Dec. 14th, 12.30 a.m.
Pres. Taft Wed. Dec. 28th
Pres. Grant Wed. Jan. 11th
Pres. Lincoln Wed. Jan. 25th

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Pres. Harrison Sun. Jan. 1st, 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe Sun. Jan. 15th, 8 a.m.

Pres. Wilson Sun. Jan. 22nd, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren Sun. Feb. 12th
Pres. Hayes Sun. Feb. 26th

Pres. Garfield Dec. 18th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft Dec. 20th, 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley Dec. 26th, 6 p.m.

Pres. Harrison Jan. 1st, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson Jan. 3rd, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant Jan. 9th, 6 p.m.

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S.S. "LT. LOUBERT-BIE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 17th December.

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ANDRE LEBON	18th Nov.	17th Jan.	3rd Jan.
CHENONCEAUX	18th Dec.	4th Jan.	17th Jan.
ANGERS	18th Dec.	18th Jan.	31st Jan.
DARTAGNAN	18th Dec.	1st Feb.	14th Feb.
G. METZINGER	30th Dec.		28th Feb.

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A £50 SHIP.

TWO DEAD IN EXPLOSION.

DYING MAN ASKS FOR A CIGARETTE.

LONDON, Nov. 15th.
The story of an explosion in a 61-years-old ship which had been bought for £50 was told at an inquest at Grimsby on the bodies of George Edward Gaunt and Henry Cook, engineers, who were killed in the steam fishing vessel *Bessie* off Spurn Head.

Mr. Henry Ibbotson said he was owner and master of the *Bessie*. She had been laid up some months and he bought her as she stood for £50. He spent about £100 in refitting her. This included some repairs to the boiler, including re-tubing and welding. The man who did this work told him that the boiler was good for some years, and the (Mr. Ibbotson) did not have the boiler surveyed and passed by the Board of Trade.

Last Tuesday the ship started on a fishing voyage in the North Sea. When off Spurn Head Chief Engineer Gaunt asked him to lay the ship to while the engineers attended to the boiler, which was not steaming properly. While the engineers were busy in the engine-room there was a report like a gun and clouds of steam and cries of pain came from the room.

Gaunt Dragged Out.
He (the skipper) tried to descend but could not because of steam and scalding water. He then wrenched open the engine-room skylight and through it dragged Gaunt, who was badly scalded about the head and face. He tried again to get below but was forced back, and as Cook's cries had ceased he gave up the attempt and fired flares to attract help. The Spurn lifeboat eventually reached the ship.

Meanwhile Gaunt had refused to be carried to the cabin. "Give me a cigarette," he said, "I shall not get over this." He gave him a cigarette and when the lifeboat came it took Gaunt aboard and left for Grimsby.

The *Bessie* was towed to Grimsby, and next day, when the engine-room had cooled and they could enter, the dead body of Cook was found.

Mr. J. P. Turnbull, a marine surveyor, said that after the accident he found a hole in the boiler roughly 2 1/2 inches square. The boiler was old and worn. The plate was half its normal thickness where the hole was. He could not say whether a patch had been blown off the boiler or whether the boiler burst. The vessel was built as a pleasure yacht in 1868.

The Coroner: There is no offence against the regulations in not employing a competent engineer to survey the ship?—No. The Coroner: The fact that the vessel had not been examined could not render the owner liable to proceedings?—No, unless it could be proved that he sent the vessel out knowing it to be unseaworthy.

The coroner, returning a verdict of Accidental Death, said that the vessel ought to have been examined by a competent engineer after the long period she had been laid up, and Ibbotson, having regard to the price he paid for the ship, ought to have felt that a proper survey was necessary.

NEW CHERBOURG QUAY.

ATLANTIC LINERS TO COME ALONGSIDE.

German firms, under the Dawes reparations plan, are to be entrusted with the building of this deep-sea quay which is to enable Transatlantic liners to bring their passengers straight to the railway station here, instead of transporting them by tender, as at present. The cost of the deep-sea quay is estimated at £225,000, and it is hoped that it will be completed before the end of next year. Vessels of 30ft. draught will then be able to come alongside at any time.

A large mole is also being erected to accommodate the new maritime railway station, which will cover about 20 acres.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, December 14th.			
Day	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	29.97	29.97	29.94
Temperature...	69	68	72
Humidity...	80	79	61
Wind...	E	E	E
Direction...	E	E	E
Force...	0	4	0
Weather...	O	O	O
Rain...	0.0	0.0	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 13th: 70

Lowest open-air Temperature, 14th: 68

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; E= Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

CHINA HOMEWARD CONFERENCE.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 9.

Dated 7th March, 1927.

ADDENDUM No. 21.

Addenda Nos. 15 and 17 are Cancelled and the following substituted.

PART 1.

ADDITIONAL RATES OF FREIGHT WITH TRANSHIPMENT ARE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS—

Ports.	Add to Column as Numbered in below Table.	Second Part of Table, Goods, Beans, Peas, and Groundnuts, without Shrinkage.	General Cargo.	Cases with Ropes.	Cases without Ropes.	Wheat, Silk, Cotton, Flax, etc.	Mailing.	Tin.	Tea.	Silk Piece Goods.	Groundnuts with Shells.
Adalia	1 19/-	23/-	4/8	3/3	4/8	4/8	23/-	10/-	80/-	21/-	
Alexandria	1 19/-	23/-	4/8	3/3	4/8	4/8	23/-	10/-	80/-	23/-	
Alexandria	1 17/-	17/-	3/8	2/9	3/8	3/8	17/-	10/-	50/-	19/-	
Ancona	2 30/-	34/-	6/9	5/-	6/9	6/9	34/-	30/-	90/-	30/-	
Bari	1 45/-	45/-	8/8	6/8	8/8	8/8	45/-	42/-	67/8	67/8	
Batoum	1 39/-	39/-	8/8	5/8	8/8	8/8	39/-	39/-	110/-	39/-	
Beyrouth	1 17/-	19/-	4/-	3/-	4/-	4/-	19/-	19/-	80/-	10/-	
Braila	1 39/-	39/-	8/8	5/8	8/8	8/8	39/-	39/-	110/-	39/-	
Brindisi	2 30/-	34/-	6/9	5/-	6/9	6/9	34/-	30/-	90/-	30/-	
Burgas	1 31/-	31/-	6/8	4/8	6/8	6/8	31/-	31/-	90/-	31/-	
Capatania	2 21/8	34/-	6/9	5/-	6/9	6/9	34/-	30/-	90/-	28/-	
Caralla	1 31/-	31/-	6/8	4/8	6/8	6/8	31/-	31/-	90/-	31/-	
Constantinople	1 19/-	23/-	4/8	3/3	4/8	4/8	23/-	10/-	80/-	21/-	
Constantza	1 31/-	31/-	6/8	4/8	6/8	6/8	31/-	31/-	90/-	31/-	
Corfu	1 19/-	23/-	4/8	3/3	4/8	4/8	23/-	10/-	80/-	21/-	
Galatz	1 39/-	39/-	8/8	5/8	8/8	8/8	39/-	39/-	110/-	39/-	
Genoa	2 30/-	34/-	6/9	5/-	6/9	6/9	34/-	30/-	90/-	30/-	
Haifa	1 17/-	19/-	4/-	3/-	4/-	4/-	19/-	19/-	80/-	10/-	
Jaffa	1 17/-	19/-	4/-	3/-	4/-	4/-	19/-	19/-	80/-	10/-	
Larnaka	1 17/-	19/-	4/-	3/-	4/-	4/-	19/-	19/-	80/-	10/-	
Istakieh	1 19/-	23/-	4/8	3/3	4/8	4/8	23/-	10/-	80/-	23/-	
Leghorn	2 37/8	30/-	5/8	4/2	5/8	5/8	30/-	16/8	99/-	37/8	
Messina	1 21/-	26/-	5/-	3/9	5/-	5/-	26/-	22/-	10/-	25/-	
Messina	2 21/-	26/8	11/3	8/3	11/3	11/3	26/8	49/8	83/8	25/-	
Mithylene	1 19/-	23/-	4/8	3/3	4/8	4/8	23/-	10/-	80/-	21/-	
Naples	2 19/-	24/-	6/9	5/-	6/9	6/9	24/-	30/-	90/-	33/-	
Odessa	1 39/-	39/-	8/8	5/8	8/8	8/8	39/-	39/-	110/-	39/-	
Palermo	2 21/-	26/8	10/8	8/8	10/8	10/8	26/8	42/8	79/8	25/-	
Piraeus	1 19/-	23/-	4/8	3/3	4/8	4/8	23/-	10/-	80/-	21/-	
Rhodes	1 19/-	23/-	4/8	3/3	4/8	4/8	23/-	10/-	80/-	21/-	
Salonica	1 31/-	31/-	6/8	4/8	6/8	6/8	31/-	31/-	90/-	31/-	
Samsoun	1 39/-	39/-	8/8	5/8	8/8	8/8	39/-	39/-	110/-	39/-	
Smyrna	1 19/-	23/-	4/8	3/3	4/8	4/8	23/-	10/-	80/-	21/-	
Trebizonde	1 39/-	39/-	8/8	5/8	8/8	8/8	39/-	39/-	110/-	39/-	
Trieste	2 30/-	34/-	6/9	5/-	6/9	6/9	34/-	30/-	90/-	30/-	
Tripoli (Syria)	1 17/-	19/-	4/-	3/-	4/-	4/-	19/-	19/-	80/-	10/-	
Varna	1 31/-	31/-	6/8	4/8	6/8	6/8	31/-	31/-	90/-	31/-	
Venice	2 30/-	34/-	6/9	5/-	6/9	6/9	34/-	30/-	90/-	30/-	

Hong Kong, 10th December, 1927.

[5649]

SHIP SURGEONS.

COMMENTS UPON THEIR HEROISM AFLOAT.

NO RECOGNITION.

The *British Medical Journal*, commenting upon the above subject, makes the following observations:

Spontaneous appreciation of the medical man is not common in the lay Press. *The Journal of Commerce*, published in Liverpool, has, however, been struck by the frequency of reports of assistance rendered by the ship surgeon to sick or injured members of the crew of a vessel other than his own.

An Admirable Offer.

Our contemporary is surprised that so little, if any, public recognition is given to these services; and it has devoted a leading article to the praise of this admirable officer. The state of affairs is compared with the publicity and awards of life-saving at sea, and it is asserted that the risks undertaken by the ship surgeon—who is not trained in the seaman's facility for "hanging on by his eye-brows"—in transferring a sick or injured person to the hospital of another ship, are often just as serious as those incurred in rescuing men from a sinking ship.

In addition to this, the ship surgeon has much preliminary work in communicating by wireless appropriate treatment while the ships are converging, and he may be called upon to perform an immediate operation under the difficult conditions which are unavoidable at sea.

Etiquette.

The Journal of Commerce suggests that the Royal College of Surgeons, or some similar body should undertake the task of according recognition to the devotion to duty shown by ship surgeons. The body named may not be appropriate at the same time, there seems no reason to think that our contemporary is right in supposing that the etiquette which hedges the medical profession is a deterrent to the honouring of its worthy members.

It is pleasing to learn from correspondence published in later numbers that shipmasters and others concur with the views expressed by *The Journal of Commerce*.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per s.s. *Hawana Maru*, from London via ports, on December 13th.—Mr. Arthur L. Burton, Mrs. Mary A. E. Burton, Mr. R. H. Beavan, Mr. Wm. J. Coventry, Mr. G. H. Oran, William, Mr. S. Evans, Mr. Edward E. Evans, Mr. Alex. R. Forbes, Mrs. Clara F. Forbes, Mr. C. M. Foong, Mrs. Norah M. Harris, Mrs. W. J. Hoos, Master R. Hoos, Mr. Paul Lehmann, Mr. K. C. Lee, Mr. Mok Woon, Miss Mary Pau, Miss M. E. Scott, Mr. J. Y. W. Seck, Mr. Fr. L. K. Soom, Mr. Wm. H. Whiteley, Mrs. Ellen F. Whiteley.

Departures.

Per s.s. *Hawana Maru*, for Japan via Shanghai, on December 14th.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Beebe, Miss Beebe, Miss C. Hornant, Mr. C. Sato, Mr. N. Horie, Mr. S. Takeda, Mr. M. Okada, Mrs. E. Okubo, Mr. R. Suzuki, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. M. Prost, Mrs. H. L. Withers, Mr. H. Kozumi, Mr. N. Fukuchi, Mr. W. Wicher, Mr. W. G. Coventry, Mr. A. J. Welch, Mr. F. Oskaka, Mr. T. Treacher, Mr. E. Kato, Mr. S. Hori, Mr. and Mrs. Damon, Mr. M. Wada, Mr. E. Tachibana, Mr. P. Lanaster, Mr. S. Hatanaka, Mr. K. Fujimura, Mr. Y. Kawabaki, Mr. K. Takashira, Mr. Spender, Mr. R. E. Thomson, Mr. A. M. Brown, Mr. K. Ishii, Mr. H. N. Stebbins, Major Hon. G. Scarlett, Mrs. M. Hori, Miss K. Hori, Miss M. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. J. Waza, Mr. and Mrs. H. Koehio, Miss Koshio, Mr. and Mrs. Arakawa, Mr. Matsuki, Mr. L. C. Evans, Mr. E. E. Evans, Miss B. Henry, Miss E. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Withers, Mrs. S. Reason, Mr. S. Reason, Mr. T. A. Jenkins, Mr. J. J. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suwa, Master Y. Suwa, Miss Suwa, Master S. Suwa, Mrs. T. Browet, Miss Kobayashi, Mrs. Watanabe, Mr. T. A. Songerwalla, Master Songerwalla, Mr. K. G. Pareira, Mr. Chui, Miss Soma, Mr. Ho Cheuk Wan, Mr. Wong Shun Fu, Mr. W. Charter, Mr. W. A. Tozer, Mr. H. R. Powell, Mr. A. Peter, Mr. Oyama, Mr. Yanada, Mr. Matsukawa, Mr. Taneda, Mr. Singer, Mr. H. Cairnes, Mr. Li Kwam Cheuk, Mr. Cheung Man Chu, Mr. T. Yamamoto, Mr. Otsuka, Mr. O. Tanaka, Mr. T. Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carpio, Mr. Foo Wang Fang, Mr. K. Arai, Master Foo Wang Fang, Mr. Dukkianonai, Mr. Mewani, Mr. S. Matsubara, Mr. M. Yanada, Mr. S. Sasagawa, Miss S. See, Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller.

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NINGPO & SHANGHAI "CHIEKIANG" ... On 18th Dec. 6 a.m.	On 18th Dec. 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SZUHOEN" ... On 17th Dec. 6 a.m.	On 17th Dec. 6 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & "OHUSAN" ... On 17th Dec. 1 p.m.	On 17th Dec. 1 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK "KIUNGCHOW" ... On 17th Dec. 5 p.m.	On 17th Dec. 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY "NANOHANG" ... On 19th Dec. 6 a.m.	On 19th Dec. 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KIANGSU" ... On 19th Dec. 10 a.m.	On 19th Dec. 10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SUNNING" ... On 19th Dec. 5 p.m.	On 19th Dec. 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "LINAN" ... On 22nd Dec. 8 a.m.	On 22nd Dec. 8 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "KUIOHOW" ... On 23rd Dec. 4 p.m.	On 23rd Dec. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SUICHOW" ... On 24th Dec. 6 a.m.	On 24th Dec. 6 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG "TEAN" ... On 24th Dec. Noon	On 24th Dec. Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY "LUCHOW" ... On 25th Dec. 8 a.m.	On 25th Dec. 8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "ANEUT" ... On 26th Dec. 7 a.m.	On 26th Dec. 7 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KAYING" ... On 26th Dec. 10 a.m.	On 26th Dec. 10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SHANTUNG" ... On 29th Dec. 5 p.m.	On 29th Dec. 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "OHENAN" ... On 29th Dec. 8 a.m.	On 29th Dec. 8 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "HUOHOW" ... On 30th Dec. 4 p.m.	On 30th Dec. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SUICHOW" ... On 31st Dec. 6 a.m.	On 31st Dec. 6 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "ANKING" ... On 1st Jan. 7 a.m.	On 1st Jan. 7 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY "KIANGCHOW" ... On 1st Jan. 8 a.m.	On 1st Jan. 8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KALGAN" ... On 1st Jan. 10 a.m.	On 1st Jan. 10 a.m.

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CHANGTE	7th February	14th February
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S.S. "MACHAON"	Via Suez Canal	18th December
S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE"	Via Suez Canal	27th December
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	Via Suez Canal	23rd January
S.S. "CITY OF KIMBERLEY"	Via Suez Canal	20th February
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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

December 15th.	ARRIVALS.
<i>Delhi Maru</i> , Japanese str., 1,292 tons, Capt. K. Yugeta, from Canton, lying at Taikoo Dock.—O.S.K.	VESSELS EXPECTED.
<i>Kawakura Maru</i> , Japanese str., 3,834 tons, Capt. T. Takeda, from Buenos Aires and Singapore. The latter port she left on December 7th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25.—N.Y.K.	American Mail and Dollar Lines.
<i>Telenachis</i> , British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon, which port she left on December 7th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36.—Wo Fat Shing.	<i>President Garfield</i> , Dec. 17th.
<i>Yuan Feng</i> , Chinese str., 908 tons, Capt. J. Miller, from Saigon, with rice and meal, lying at buoy No. C45.—Yuen Shing Fat.	<i>President Taft</i> , Dec. 19th.
December 14th.	<i>President McKinley</i> , Dec. 25th.
<i>Delhi Maru</i> , Japanese str., 1,865 tons, Capt. A. Ikeda, from Milke, which port she left on December 3rd, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B30.—M.B.K.	<i>President Harrison</i> , Dec. 31st.
<i>Atlas Maru</i> , Japanese str., 4,311 tons, Capt. K. Orihara, from Bremen and Singapore. The latter port she left on December 5th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.	Australian-oriental Line.
<i>Bourbon</i> , French str., 987 tons, Capt. M. Bianchi, from Saigon, which port she left on December 8th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C15.—Hock Guan Hong.	<i>Taipei</i> , Jan. 7th.
<i>Calcutta</i> , British str., 2,674 tons, Capt. R. Dufford, from Manila, which port she left on December 10th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A37.—Dodwell & Co.	<i>Changte</i> , Feb. 7th.
<i>Ceylon Maru</i> , Japanese str., 3,995 tons, Capt. M. Mishima, from Calcutta and Singapore. The latter port she left on December 7th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.	Bank Line.
<i>Chungwo</i> , Chinese str., 1,234 tons, Capt. A. Lang, from Amoy, lying at buoy No. C48.—Wallen & Co.	<i>City of Lahore</i> , Dec. 17th.
<i>Cremor</i> , Dutch motor str., 2,784 tons, Capt. J. Harmsen, from Singapore, which port she left on December 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—J.C.J.L.	<i>City of Peking</i> , Dec. 24th.
<i>Fook Sang</i> , British str., 1,987 tons, Capt. M. B. Castello, from Calcutta and Singapore. The former port she left on December 7th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	<i>City of Calcutta</i> , Jan. 14th.
<i>Fuh Tai</i> , Chinese str., 1,016 tons, Capt. A. Bahre, from Sandakan, which port she left on December 7th, with firewood and rattan, lying at buoy No. C39.—China Borneo Shipping Co.	<i>City of Madras</i> , Jan. 21st.
<i>Hui Hong</i> , British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Fookchow via Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas Lapaik & Co.	<i>City of Adelaide</i> , Feb. 18th.
<i>Hong Hua</i> , British str., 1,294 tons, Capt. May, from Singapore, which port she left on December 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A29.—Seng Soon Hong.	British India and Apar Line.
<i>Hoson Maru</i> , Japanese str., 2,350 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Swatow, with 500 tons of coal and 450 tons of merchandise, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.	<i>Tilaua</i> , Dec. 17th.
<i>Hydrangea</i> , British str., 561 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with 132 tons of general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.	<i>Taklung</i> , Dec. 19th.

(Continued on next Column.)

CLEARANCES.

December 14th.	CLEARANCES.
<i>Atlas Maru</i> , for Takao.	<i>Atlas Maru</i> , for Takao.
<i>Antung</i> , for Swatow.	<i>Antung</i> , for Swatow.
<i>Ceylon Maru</i> , for Moji.	<i>Ceylon Maru</i> , for Moji.
<i>Chungwo</i> , for Hongkong.	<i>Chungwo</i> , for Hongkong.
<i>Heng Tai</i> , for Canton.	<i>Heng Tai</i> , for Canton.
<i>Hong Hua</i> , for Swatow.	<i>Hong Hua</i> , for Swatow.
<i>Jeppore</i> , for Singapore.	<i>Jeppore</i> , for Singapore.
<i>Kalyan</i> , for Shanghai.	<i>Kalyan</i> , for Shanghai.
<i>Kamakura Maru</i> , for Kobe.	<i>Kamakura Maru</i> , for Kobe.
<i>Kanai</i> , for Hongkong.	<i>Kanai</i> , for Hongkong.
<i>President Jackson</i> , for Manila.	<i>President Jackson</i> , for Manila.
<i>Szechuen</i> , for Canton.	<i>Szechuen</i> , for Canton.
<i>Taklung</i> , for Macao.	<i>Taklung</i> , for Macao.
<i>Zuma</i> , for Takao.	<i>Zuma</i> , for Takao.
Jeppore, British str., 3,209 tons, Capt. P. A. Britten, from Dalny, which port she left on December 9th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A52.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	
<i>Kalyan</i> , British str., 5,679 tons, Capt. B. I. Cornwell, from London via ports. She left Singapore on December 9th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	
<i>Kiangsu</i> , British str., 1,555 tons, Capt. C. Isbister, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11.—B. & S.	
<i>Kiungchow</i> , British str., 1,545 tons, Capt. R. Ritchie, from Singapore and Hailow, with a cargo of firewood, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.	
<i>Kwong Sang</i> , British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. A. D. Kelman, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
<i>Linan</i> , British str., 7,358 tons, Capt. T. Beer, from Hailow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C34.—B. & S.	
<i>Norwegen</i> , Norwegian str., 1,779 tons, Capt. Robert Jensen, from Singapore and Hailow, with firewood and coconuts, lying at Stonecutters.	
<i>Szechuen</i> , British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. R. Shearer, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.	
<i>Zosma</i> , Dutch str., 8,429 tons, Capt. K. E. Dik, from Bremen and Manila. The latter port she left on December 7th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—J.C.J.L.	

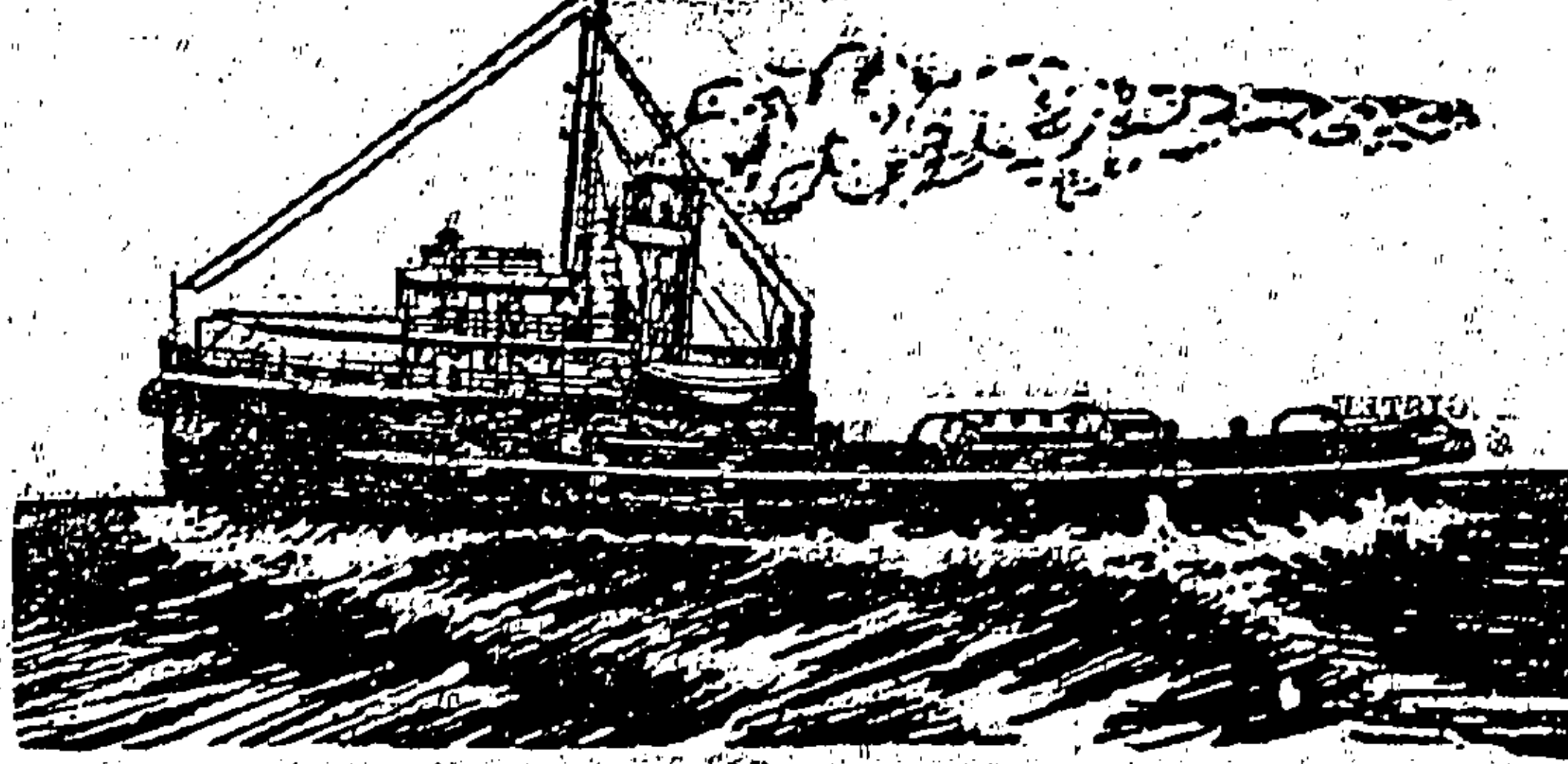
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	"HOPSANG"	Wed., 21st Dec., at 7 a.m.
	"WAISHING"	Sun., 25th Dec., at 7 a.m.
	"YATSHING"	Wed., 28th Dec., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via AMOI...	"FOOKSANG"	Fri., 16th Dec., at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"KWAISANG"	Thurs., 15th Dec., at 10 a.m.
	"KWONGSANG"	Fri., 16th Dec., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA...	"LAISANG"	Thurs., 15th Dec., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"SUISANG"	Thurs., 22nd Dec., at 3 p.m.
	"HINSANG"	Satur., 24th Dec., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via AMOI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	"KUMSANG"	Satur., 24th Dec., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Satur., 7th Jan., at 7 a.m.

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Steamship "GLENIFFER" ...	(via Oran)	20th January, 1928
Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY" ...	(via Oran)	2nd March
Steamship "GLENSANDA" ...	(via Oran)	7th March

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENNOBLE" ...	22nd December
Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY" ...	20th January, 1928
Steamship "GLENSANDA" ...	26th January
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ...	2nd February
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ...	23rd February

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INTERMEDIATE CLASS	SHANGHAI AND	SHANGHAI AND
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S.S. "DERFFLINGER" ...	17th Jan., 1928.	14th Jan., 1928.
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...	14th Feb., 1928.	11th Feb., 1928.
S.S. "COLENZ" ...	14th Feb., 1928.	10th Mar., 1928.

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HAKODAKI MARU ... Saturday, 17th Dec.
HAKODAKI MARU ... Saturday, 31st Dec.
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 14th Jan., 1928.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Dec.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Jan., 1928.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

GENOA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Dec.
AWA MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BAKUO MARU ... Friday, 23rd Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Friday, 20th Jan., 1928.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAKA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

DUBBAY MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Jan., 1928.

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

AKITA MARU ... Monday, 19th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 17th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Sunday, 18th Dec.

OSAKA MARU (Moji direct) ... Monday, 19th Dec.

BANGKOK MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Dec.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Dec.

SEIYO MARU ... Thursday, 29th Dec.

TOTTORI MARU (Moji direct) ... Saturday, 31st Dec.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 293 (Private exchanges to all Dept.).

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SUMMER HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA

HOSHIGAUARA—Finest Seaside Summer Holiday Resort in North China

Five miles from Dairen, but connected with the city by special motor and carriage road and electric tramway. Kamato Hotel (35 rooms) and 15 furnished bungalows in charming old garden. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Orchestra twice a week. Capital place for children.

OGONDAI—Most beautiful and select Seaside Resort in the Far East. Two miles from Port Arthur. Formerly the Summer Resort of the high Russian officers and officials. Yamao Hotel and 30 villas and bungalows, mostly with detached servants' quarters. Excellent bathing, Wonderful scenery, Historic Battlefields, Ruined and Dismantled Forts, Miles of charming walks and drives. Abundant Fishing Facilities. Orchestra twice a week. Best place for high-class families.

PORT ARTHUR—Famous for its two memorable sieges and its beautiful landlocked harbor. Ready one hour's journey from Dairen by express train. Kamato Hotel (16 rooms). Beautiful place of historical and scenic interest to all a month with fresh walk or drive every day. Most healthy and salubrious spot in the Far East.

All under the direct management of the SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO. Illustrated Booklets and all information post free on request.

Applications may be sent to the Hotel Managers at the various resorts or to

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HOTELS, Traffic Department.

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Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

HEAVY CARGO ENTERED.

JAPANESE VESSELS BEST CARRIERS.

Freights both for the Colony and for other ports carried by the vessels arriving here during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were heavy. Japanese steamers were the best through cargo carriers.

There were 18 steamers coming into port yesterday, freightage for this port was carried by every vessel. The total tonnage of merchandise discharged here was 20,852 tons. Eight British ships were responsible for 11,535 tons. The two best returns were 6,000 tons of kerosene oil by the s.s. *El Oro* from San Pedro and Yokohama, and 3,000 tons general by the *President Jackson* from Seattle and Shanghai.

Twelve steamers out of the 18 arrivals carried a total of 35,898 tons for ports beyond Hong Kong. There were only 10,162 tons contributed by five British ships. Japanese vessels, however, were the best carriers, there being 1,325 tons on the *Atlas Maru*, from Bremen and Singapore, and 5,112 tons on the *Haruna Maru* from Middlesbrough and Singapore. The *Ceylon Maru*, from Calcutta and Singapore also carried 4,811 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were the following:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	9	10
American	2	2
Japanese	6	4
Chinese	9	4
Norwegian	0	3
Total	16	23

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.D.L. s.s. *Frier* left Shanghai on December 13th, and is expected to arrive at Hong Kong tomorrow. She will sail for Europe via Manila, Singapore and ports to-morrow (Friday), at about 6 p.m. The B.I. & Apear Line *Takliwa* left Singapore for Hong Kong on the afternoon of the 13th inst., and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 15th inst.

The m.v. *Japanese Prince* is due here on the 31st inst., and the *Japanese Prince* on the 26th prox.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR DECEMBER, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
December 15th	6.55 a.m.	5.41 p.m.
" 16th	6.55	5.41
" 17th	6.58	5.42
" 18th	6.58	5.42
" 19th	6.57	5.43
" 20th	6.58	5.43
" 21st	6.58	5.44
" 22nd	6.59	5.44
" 23rd	6.59	5.44
" 24th	7.00	5.45
" 25th	7.00	5.46
" 26th	7.00	5.46
" 27th	7.01	5.47
" 28th	7.01	5.47
" 29th	7.02	5.48
" 30th	7.02	5.48
" 31st	7.03	5.49

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

NEW YANGTSE STEAMER.

[BY LONGHOREMAN.]

The passenger ship *Chia Ling Maru*, which has just been placed in service on the Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking, is said to be the first of its class. It is 138 ft. in length over-all, with a beam of 24 ft. and a depth of 6 ft. 8 inches. The vessel carries seven first-class and 30 second-class passengers in cabins, as well as a number of first-class passengers in open berths. The new ship was constructed by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.

Mines Laid In The West River.

In a notice issued by the Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow, it is notified that mines have been laid in the West River in the vicinity of the Chicken Basket Island. All vessels when bound up or down river, are to stop and communicate with the Guard Boat stationed in the vicinity which will provide safe pilotage through the danger zone.

Marine Court.

For causing an obstruction in the Southern Fairway, the masters of two lighters were each fined \$10 at the Marine Court yesterday morning by Comdr. G. F. Hole.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

The Harbour Office returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that 1,871 Chinese deck passengers had entered the Colony. These were brought here by nine steamers, most of whom were from the emigrants district at Singapore.

Dangerous Goods.

Dangerous goods manifested by some of the vessels arriving here during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were 600,000 rounds of cartridges for Koba by the s.s. *Kamakura Maru* from Buenos Aires and Singapore. On board the *Atlas Maru* there were 120 tons of chloride of potash, and other chemicals.

Chinese Lepers From Manila.

The s.s. *President Pierce* arriving here yesterday, from Manila brought four Chinese lepers back from Manila. They were handed over to the Authorities here on arrival, and will be sent to the Lepers Settlement at Canton by the first available boat.

Cocaine Seizure.

When the *Hong Peng* arrived at Singapore from China, revenue officers boarded the steamer and found eighteen pounds of cocaine on board. A Chinese was arrested in connection with the seizure.

The Loss Of The "Elberfeld."

Messrs. Lohmann & Co., N.D.L. agents, Singapore, have received a cable from the general agents at Shanghai, dated December 5th, reading as follows: "Elberfeld steamer submerged, nothing salvaged so far, salvage steamer still there."

A Comparison.

"The Diesel-engined vessel is to the coal-burning ship as the modern car is to the old-fashioned steam car."—Sir ALFRED YARROW.

New Vessel For Nederland Steamship Co.

The *Christiaan Huygens*, a new motor-ship, was successfully launched from the yard of the Nederland Shipping Company (Nederlandsche Scheepbouw Maatschappij), Amsterdam, a few weeks ago.

Built for the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland and destined for the Holland-Java Line, the principal dimensions are:—Length over-all, 570ft.; length between pp. 550ft.; breadth, 65ft. 6in.; depth to D. deck, 39ft. 8in.

The passenger accommodation is arranged for 539 first and second-class passengers, and 63 third-class passengers. All the accommodation has been provided with every modern luxury.

The ceremony of christening the ship was performed by Mrs. Konings-Hook, wife of one of the joint-managing directors of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, in the presence of the directors, the managing directors, and chief officials of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, the Nederlandse Scheepbouw-Maatschappij and Werkspoor. The ship was designed by the Technical Staff of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland under the management of Mr. S. G. Visser, superintendent engineer, who dealt with machinery, and Mr. H. N. Prins, Naval architect, who dealt with the hull department.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships and auxiliaries in port yesterday were:—

North Wall Basin, *Francis*, *Robin*, *Peterel*, *Tern*, *Kharis*, South Wall Basin, *S/Ms. L.L. 113*, East Wall Basin, *Argus*, North Arm, *Hawkins*, *Petersfield*, West Wall Dock, *Stormcloud*, *Cicada*, *Nessus*, *Kowloon Anchorage*, *Witherington*, No. 2 Buoy, *Bluebell*, No. 3 Buoy, *Herald*, No. 4 Buoy, *Iroquois*, No. 5 Buoy, *Carlisle*, No. 6 Buoy, *Wolverine*, No. 7 Buoy, *Ambrose*, S/Ms. *L.L. 127*, *L.L. 115*, No. 8 Buoy, *Seraph*, *Sepoy*, No. 10 Buoy, *Seraph*, *Sirdar*, No. 11 Buoy, *Thracian*, No. 12 Buoy, *Brace*, No. 13 Buoy, *Belgo*, No. 14 Buoy, *Fortol*, No. 15 Buoy, *Ruthenia*.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Vessels in port yesterday at 9 a.m. were:—

British:—*Telemachus*, *Kalyan*, *Fook Sang*, *Haidong*, *Hydrangea*, *Kwang Chou*, *Kwang Sang*, *Empress of Russia*, *Gorgistan*, *Apoy*, *Mathilde*, *Changite*, *Antung*, *Apoy*, *Wing Hong*, *Haido*, *Taming*, *Achilles*, *Ling Nam*, *Kalgan*, *Shan Si*, *Sui Sang*, *Tan*, *Tunnan*, *Hop Shing*, *Armanetian*, *Sumatra*, *Tai-koo*.

American:—*President Jackson*.

Norwegian:—*Helikon*, *Mondego*.

Panama:—*Pawnee*.

Swedish:—*Atlantic*.

German:—*Kathe*.

Japanese:—*Hozon Maru*, *Kamakura Maru*, *Ceylon Maru*, *Atlas Maru*, *Sanjin Maru*, *Deli Maru*, *Sorachi Maru*.

Chinese:—*Yuen Jeng*, *Yan On*, *Hong Tai*, *Hoi Cheong*, *Haimun*, *Confucius*, *Devawongse*, *Shing Ming*, *Derwent*, *Ban Foo Soon*, *Poo Tye*, *Lee Cheong*, *Gen. H.*, *Hunt*, *Gen. H. Knox*, *Man Sun*.

Dutch:—*Tijsondard*, *Vulcanus*.

Hankow, *Jan. Otto*, *Hong Kong*.

Portuguese:—*Kong On*, *King On*.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,135	18th Dec., 4 p.m.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	7th Jan.	Straits and Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,988	4th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KRYBBER"	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	17th Mar.	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull.
"KARMALA"	9,128	24th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"MANITUA"	10,946	31st Mar.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	7th April.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	14th April.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	28th April.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th May.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,988	26th May.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	9th June.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd June.	do.

* Passengers to Singapore only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireas, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,008	17th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"GALAMULA"	6,254	10th Jan.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	14th Jan.	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Dec.	Manila, Sanjak, Thursday.
"ANAPURA"	6,000	27th Jan., 1928	Island, Townsville, Brisbane.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Mar.	Sydney and Melbourne.

* Calls at Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Kolombangara, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand.

Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKLIWA"	7,936	21st Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	24th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DEBITA"	9,007	1st Jan., 1928	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARATUBA"	9,000	3rd Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,988	7th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLOBE"	6,853	14th Jan.	do.
"KRYBBER"	9,114	21st Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	28th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	7th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NAGPORE"	6,253	17th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANITUA"	10,946	2nd Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"LABORE"	5,252	12th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	18,604	17th Mar.	do.
"MOHEA"	10,933	30th Mar.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	13th April	do.
"MALWA"	10,988	27th April	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	11th May	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	26th May	do.

